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SERVICE DES ANTIQUITÉS DE L'ÉGYPTE

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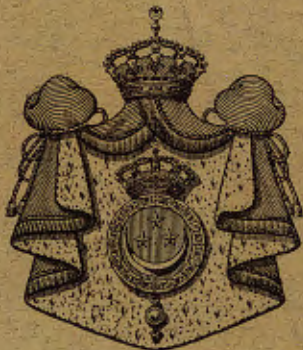
EXCAVATIONS AT SAQQARA

15 pl.

TETI PYRAMID, NORTH SIDE

BY

J. E. QUIBELL AND A. G. K. HAYTER



132

LE CAIRE

IMPRIMERIE DE L'INSTITUT FRANÇAIS

D'ARCHÉOLOGIE ORIENTALE

1927

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DU SERVICE DES ANTIQUITÉS DE L'ÉGYPTE.

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EXCAVATIONS AT SAQQARA

TETI PYRAMID, NORTH SIDE

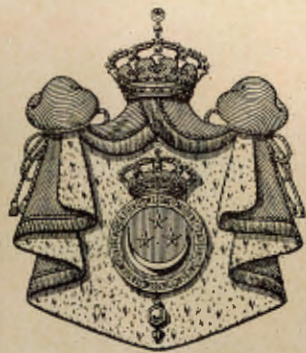
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TETI PYRAMID, NORTH SIDE.

Just north of the Teti pyramid two patches of ground were partially excavated during the winters of 1912-1913 and 1913-1914; one gang of workmen attacking the area between Mereruka and Gemnikai, the other that west and south of Mereruka, the intention being to clear a considerable space N. of the pyramid with as much of the temple site to the east as was still encumbered. The work was interrupted by my transfer to Cairo in the end of 1913 and was only resumed in 1920, when Mr. Firth came to Sakkara. He has since extended and completed our partial clearance and his report is now (May 1926) in the press. With it these pages should have appeared, but not until this year has it been possible to gather together the long separated drawings and notes, to read and re-read them till they became fairly intelligible and to condense them into this very belated account. This delay is regretted on general and on personal grounds, for Mr. and Mrs. A. G. K. Hayter, who were during both seasons our volunteer helpers, had a right to expect that earlier and fuller use should have been made of their exact and detailed notes.

Our thanks are due also to Mr. Battiscombe Gunn for checking some inscriptions and to Mr. F. H. Darke, as so often in the past, for his many and most useful sketches.

Like most of the ground in the neighbourhood of the Teti pyramid this area is covered by a considerable depth of deposit — up to eight metres — due to the alternate building and destruction of tombs and the accumulation of wind-borne sand. It was found to have been used as a cemetery in six different periods.

1. Close under the surface was a group of tombs of late Roman period (IInd-IIIrd Cent. A. D.), brickwork benches, higher at one end than the other, plastered, whitewashed and sometimes decorated with rudely executed floral patterns. At the higher end was occasionally a niche for a bust, a painting or a terracotta (pl. III).

2. Below these, about one metre deeper, was a crowded layer of burials of rather poor people in mummy-shaped coffins, evidently of late New Empire or even later date.

3. A little deeper was a small class, more scattered and more disturbed, consisting of rectangular coffins, some higher than they were wide, with gable roofs and high, square ends; others not so tall and with flat roofs. With these, as it seems, must go a third group of coffinless bodies wrapped in mats of palmleaf stems, and all three must be dated to the New Empire.

4. The chapel of a tomb of the late XVIIIth or XIXth dynasty, that of a certain Apuia, «Chief of the Goldsmiths», yielded a series of inscribed blocks, several of them in place; also a much

battered group-statue. Another lot of similar blocks came from a second tomb (2727) of the same period. Evidently the site was then owned by well-to-do people.

5. Of the early Middle Kingdom or of the first intermediate period we found one tomb containing two coffins and a fine series of models; also several other tombs of less importance.

6. On the western limit of the work was an Old Kingdom mastaba of a certain Kaemhesit which yielded two fine statues of limestone and the picture of a siege reproduced in the frontispiece. This was painted on mud plaster, was faded and damaged quite beyond saving but could, by patient examination, just be made out and copied. The coloured drawing of it, made by Mrs. Quibell, is perhaps the most valuable result of the whole work.

Seven years later Mr. Firth resumed work on this mastaba, completed the plan and found more statues. His account of the excavation will be found further on.

The walls of another Old Kingdom tomb, that of Ptahshepses, were decorated with painted scenes but the subjects were commonplace.

In the following pages these six classes will be reviewed in detail.

Most of the objects found were, from a museum point of view, mere rubbish, yet must be worth recording, if only because it is rare to find so many epochs represented on so limited a site. On the eastern face of the east half of the excavation a stratified section was to be seen on which all these periods could be distinguished.

1. — ROMAN BURIALS.

Not far below the surface, half a metre or less, these oblong benches of brick (table tombs, as we may call them), were found, oriented north and south and below them, at no great depth, as little as 50 centimetres, as much as 1 m. 50, the coffinless, not mummified bodies belonging to them. The tombs were generally of sundried, but occasionally of burnt bricks, soft, porous, brownish-red in colour; some were of stone or of stone and brick used together. Very few were perfect, most being more or less worn down, so that the height was doubtful, but two complete tombs were noted as being only 50 centimetres high. Several had sloping tops sinking from N. to S.; when very marked the slope recalled a cat's back. This form may have been common, even the normal one, for in half-denuded tombs it cannot be recognised, but it was not the only form, for flat table tombs were also seen and there was a third type, an altar with four horns, of which two examples were found.

Many of the benches had been roughly decorated with colour over the whitewash and on seven of them some pattern remained in black and red circles, spots, zigzags and horizontal bands of pink. Niches on the N. end were found in eleven tombs, on the S. end, in two; in one of these niches was the figure of a man rudely drawn in red on white with a red line framing it.

One was of special interest. This (2602, 19) was a child's burial: the little body, stiffened with midribs of palm leaves (*gerid*), was laid with its head to the north, feet to the south. East of the head, as if watching over it, was a sphinx of dark blue faience 0 m. 23 long, very dirty

from handling by a child. On the other side of the body was a pottery female figure, seated in a chair and holding a lyre in her hand. Doll and chair were separate pieces. The chair was painted white with splashes of red and black, the lady more carefully, in white with traces of pink and on the flesh a salmon tint; her boots were white with red tops. This terracotta and the sphinx were, one supposes, the child's toys.

There was no sign that the body had been mummified. Even of the shroud nothing remained but some brown dust; the hair, on the other hand was well preserved, dull brown and about 4 centimetres long. The teeth were deeply stained with green, derived from a coin that lay between them, a dupondius of Faustina junior, wife of Marcus Aurelius (141-175 A. D.). This was our best indication of the date of the little cemetery. This other coins found were large brass sestertii, illegible but certainly before 260 A. D. in date.

The pottery found near these tombs, studied by Mr. Hayter, agreed very well with this dating. He found that of some 12 forms, quite half are known from European excavations to belong definitely to the period 200 to 260 A. D. His detailed comments are given in the description of plate V.

2. — THE LATE DYNASTIC MUMMIFORM COFFINS.

The Roman burials lay curiously little higher than the late Egyptian mummiform coffins. Indeed one Roman head rested on a mummy's chest and once a coffin and a Roman body were found side by side, but in general the coffins lay 60 centimetres to 1 metre lower and a few as much as 2 metres down. If there were superstructures to the earlier burials, and doubtless once there were, they had disappeared; the general level of the ground must have been worn down between the two periods.

The workmen see in these coffins shaped like a mummy some resemblance to a lizard and so call them *sehali* — the plural of *sehligeh* a lizard. It is tempting to follow their example, for «mummiform coffin» and «anthropoid coffin» are awkward labels; but the temptation must be resisted. Of these coffins we found 171, most of them lying close together (pl. VI, I). The orientation of all but 5 was, roughly, head west and feet east — at right angles, that is, to the Roman bodies. Of the 5 exceptions, 4 lay with head E. and feet W. and the fifth (N. and S.) had probably been moved.

In every case in which its position could be determined the mummy was found lying on its back with the hands over the pubes.

The 171 coffins fell into two types, the plain numbering 138 and the decorated 33. The prevalent type was solid with well fitted parts, the lid and the lower part being joined with 3 or 4 dowels on either side. The lid consisted of a central board only 2 centimetres thick (and consequently often crushed in by the weight of the sand above), let into solid sides as much as 10 centimetres wide and 14 deep. The head part was built with 3 blocks of wood. The general outline of the coffin followed the curves of the human body, especially at the legs. Many were helped out with mud, but the best had none.

The inside was usually plain but one was lined with mud and another plastered and painted yellow. The mask and wig were generally made of wood and pegged on to the lid, but in a few both were made of mud. The mask was generally painted red with features outlined in black, but blue, white and yellow were also employed. The ears and wig might be modelled in mud even when the mask was of wood. The wig was then coloured, either white with black stripes or red with blue stripes. These mud masks were often attached to a modified form of coffin of very poor workmanship, in which the human outline has disappeared and the inside forms a long hexagon. Such coffins were used specially for children.

The decorated coffins are of two types :

A. With decoration on a white ground.....	29
B. With decoration on a black ground.....	4
	<hr/> 33

A. The decoration was often hard to make out as the colour was powdery and the central board often broken up. The face was of wood or mud, generally red in colour; the wig with red and blue vertical stripes.

The necklace strands begin with horizontal lines below the lapels of the wig, below which they start curving and deepen towards the bottom.

They vary in detail : the simplest consist of stripes of red, black and blue; in others are lotus buds, rosettes and precious stones carefully drawn; two have hawkheaded clasps, one substitutes a winged scarab for a necklace. Below comes Nut with outstretched wings and one or three vertical columns of hieroglyphs (occasionally more). In the more elaborate, Anubis bending over the mummy or an Osiris scene is interposed. On either side of the vertical columns are tiers of genii (4 to 9), divided by cross bands of hieroglyphs. Over the feet are two black jackals, inverted and, on the under side of the coffin Amentet is nearly always represented.

B. Of the coffins with decoration on black ground two appear to be of the Touiya type and are therefore probably of the XVIIIth dynasty. On seven of the mummies were bead nets covering their entire length (pl. VI, 4); four of these were in plain, three in decorated coffins.

Objects found in and near these coffins were remarkably few. They included 9 pots, all found outside, one scarab of floral pattern, 5 bronze rings at head or feet, 2 bronze anklets, a single blue glaze bead, a cowrie shell, 3 amulets (Hathor, Pasht, Anpu) and an eye. One coffin contained two sticks, another wreaths.

The chief period of this cemetery must be fixed by the solid plain coffins, an exact parallel to which is published by Schaefer in his *Priestergräber vom Totentempel des Neuserre*, pp. 122-123, where one name of the deceased is Hofra-ankh, a name which fixes him to the XXVIth dynasty. A «Bes» pot is identical with one in *Tanis II*, pl. XXXV, 64, which belongs to this same dynasty. But some of the coffins may be earlier. The black vase with handle copied from a Syrian type and found with a plain coffin (52) and again with a decorated one (110) is not likely to occur much later than the XXth dynasty, while the scarab (2612-56) in one of the bodies seems to be of the XVIIIth dynasty. But these may all be accidental.

The general scheme of decoration on some of the coffins with white backgrounds recalls again that of Pinozem II and Masahirtu (DARESSY, *Cercueils des Cachettes Royales*, pl. XLII and XXXVI), and would date them to the XXIst dynasty or later.

The people buried in this cemetery were not rich. They appear to have belonged to a humble class but they were not village people : they were very crowded and evidently had no power to extend their little cemetery. Decayed teeth were common among them, certainly much more frequent than in most ancient cemeteries, where teeth are generally well-worn but seldom diseased. One would guess that these people belonged to the class of small shopkeepers or poorer Government clerks from Memphis. There were very few children among them, but then, as in modern times, children may have been buried outside the ordinary cemetery with little ceremony or regard for the regulations of a Public Health Department.

3. — GABLE-ROOFED COFFINS.

This group was much less clearly defined than the last : the tombs were less numerous, more disturbed, more varied in type and more scattered in space. Among them one series was fairly defined, consisting of rectangular coffins higher than they were wide, with gable lids ending in high, square ends. The normal position was W. and E. with the head west. Two or three bodies might be in a single coffin. Inside the wood was left plain, while outside it was painted, generally with 4 vertical bands in black or red on a yellow ground. Twice a single eye replaced the double eye of earlier days and once a roughly drawn gate appeared instead of the ancient decorated false door. The pyramidal roof of a N. E. tomb with its gateway was on the end of one coffin; the pyramid without a gateway on another. Several of these coffins lay at the same level, 2 metres below Apuia's floor. The small objects and pots found in or near these burials would all be attributed to the N. E.

We have separated from these a group of low rectangular coffins : they were poor things and rather indefinite, but seem to be of much the same period as the last. One, however, (2608, 11) is certainly much later, as the name Zedamon-auf-ankh on a stela reused in it by the mason clearly shows.

The tables below show most of the information on these two classes of coffins that their poor condition afforded. A separate list has been made up of those containing children.

A fourth group, not tabulated, was formed by the bodies which had no coffin but were wrapped in a mat made of ribs of palm-leaves. They too were attributed to the New Empire. Eighteen of them were in fair condition and of these thirteen lay W. and E., four in the reversed position and one only N. and S. Yet no vast importance was attached to this orientation, for two bodies, an adult and a child, were tied up in a single bundle the head of the one against the feet of the other. These burials were all of children or young people with this one exception.

NEW EMPIRE BURIALS.

GABLE-ROOFED COFFINS.

No. 2608,2. — ORIENTATION : N. S. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 80, 0 m. 47, 0 m. 60.

N. E. or even earlier, by position.


No. 2730,20. — ORIENTATIONS : E. W. and W. E. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 75, 0 m. 60, 0 m. 98.

Four yellow bands with red lines on the sides and lid. Here the fine statuette of plate XX.

No. 2731,4. — ORIENTATION : N. S. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 66, 0 m. 36, 0 m. 41.

Painted yellow with red borders and a triangle in red at each end.

No. 2731,5. — ORIENTATION : S. N.

5 panels with yellow bands and  at S. end of either side. Dôm nuts and very thick clay cups (crucibles?) (v. pl. VII, 2).

No. 2740,1. — ORIENTATION : W. E. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 90, 0 m. 40, 0 m. 50.

Two burials. Dôm nut.

No. 2740,3. — ORIENTATION : N. S. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 87, 0 m. 47, 0 m. 60.

On W. side near middle, simple doorway in red. On each side of it 2 vertical stripes red and blue. At S. end one eye in blue. On N. end pyramid in red outline filled in with red and blue splashes, imitating granite.

No. 2740,9. — ORIENTATION : N. S. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 85, 0 m. 30, 0 m. 30.

No lid. Placed here as being found near last. Painted white.

No. 2740,33. — ORIENTATION : W. E. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 70, 0 m. 46, 0 m. 66.

Face N. Horn of an ox and a fragment of a headrest close by.

No. 2743. — ORIENTATION : N. S. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 90, 0 m. 75, 0 m. 70.

Without lid. Black single-handled flask of well known N. E. type close by, also another N. E. vase. Well under it, 4 bodies N. and S., one with a ring bearing name of Amenhotep III.

No. 2750,3. — ORIENTATION : E. W. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 70, 0 m. 45, 0 m. 70.

Low gable. On N. side 4 stripes (yellow with white and black border) on the plain wood. On E. side end (v. pl. VI, 1) pyramid and doorway. On W. end figure of kneeling goddess roughly sketched.

No. 2750,8. — ORIENTATION : W. E. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 78, 0 m. 44, 0 m. 63.

Low gable. Skeleton on l. side, facing N.

No. 2755,2. — ORIENTATION : W. E. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 77, 0 m. 43, 0 m. 52.

Sides painted with 4 vertical bands, each yellow in the centre, red lines bounding it, then white, then a black line.

No. 2755,3. — ORIENTATION : W. E. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 70, 0 m. 50, 0 m. 70.



Necklace of stone beads, XVIIIth dynasty (?) type.

No. 2764. — ORIENTATION : W. E. (?). — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 80, 0 m. 47, 0 m. 92.

Tall oblong coffin, plain except for red band round edges. Two bodies. Lid missing.

No. 2768. — ORIENTATION : W. E. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 75, 0 m. 47, 0 m. 83.

Contained three bodies. At the E. end a small oval basket containing :

- (1) An alabaster vase  with wooden kohl stick fixed in with cloth. Green stain inside, 10 centimetres high.
- (2) A wooden tumbler, 5 centimetres high.
- (3) A little hone, 6 centimetres.
- (4) Scrap of green mineral (? malachite).
- (5) Hair. Some of it in little brushes with clay handles.
- (6) Ivory vase, drop-shaped, 3 centimetres high.
- (7) A bit of yellow ochre.
- (8) 2 bits of lead rolled up into beads, 2 centimetres long.
- (9) Blue glaze goose bead, threaded through back.
- (10) Almond plaque with design of a quatrefoil, with a uræus between each pair of leaves.
- (11) Small circular shell bead with  on flat side.
- (12) Bronze needle and thread.
- (13) Some long cylindrical faience beads.
- (14) String of small beads, blue and white alternating. Outside the basket 3 dom nuts.

LOW RECTANGULAR COFFINS.

No. 2608,1. — ORIENTATION : W. E. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 90, 0 m. 40, 0 m. 55.

Rounded roof with raised ends.

No. 2608,2. — ORIENTATION : N. S. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 80, 0 m. 43, 0 m. 38.

Scarab of Thothmes IV.

No. 2608,8. — ORIENTATION : N. S. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 80, 0 m. 46, 0 m. 46.

Disturbed.

No. 2608,9. — ORIENTATION : W. E. — DIMENSIONS : 0 m. 85, 0 m. 28, 0 m. 20.

Dom nut. Part of an XVIIIth dynasty vase.


No. 2608,10. — ORIENTATION : N. S. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 20, 0 m. 50, 0 m. 45.

No lid. Skeleton on back.

No. 2608,11. — ORIENTATION : N. S. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 80, 0 m. 47, 0 m. 60.

Empty, lidless. Possibly M. K.

No. 2608,13. — ORIENTATION : W. E. — DIMENSION : 1 m. 60.

A stone-lined grave. At E. end is a re-used stela with name .

No. 2608,16. — ORIENTATION : N. S. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 75, 0 m. 42, 0 m. 45.

Contains skeletons and two skulls.

No. 2608,19. — ORIENTATIONS : E. W. and W. E. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 75, 0 m. 42, 0 m. 50.


Two bodies laid heads and feet together. 2 N. E. vases, comb, kohl pot and beads, all N. E. types.

No. 2608,20. — ORIENTATION : N. S.

Child's coffin just below last.

No. 2608,22. — ORIENTATION : N. S. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 90, 0 m. 45, 0 m. 35.

No. 2608,23. — ORIENTATION : N. S. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 80, 0 m. 50.

Arched lid. Outside, a vase  perhaps XIXth dynasty.

No. 2608,24. — ORIENTATION : N. S. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 90, 0 m. 60.

Empty.

No. 2608,25. — ORIENTATION : N. S. — DIMENSIONS : 2 m. 50, 0 m. 60.

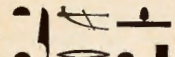
Pot outside, perhaps XIIth dynasty.

No. 2608,26. — ORIENTATION : W. E.

Pin, comb and vase, all XVIIIth dynasty type.

No. 2608,27. — ORIENTATION : W. E.

No. 2608,28. — ORIENTATION : N. S. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 80, 0 m. 35, 0 m. 35.

Inscription on underside of lid. Name . One tubular blue bead in the coffin. The body had disappeared.

No. 2608,29. — ORIENTATION : W. E. — DIMENSIONS : 2 metres, 0 m. 65, 0 m. 55.

Box coffin with column of blue hieroglyphs between red lines; mummiform coffin inside.


No. 2736,3. — ORIENTATION : E. W. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 63, 0 m. 47, 0 m. 30.

Sycamore coffin, painted yellow outside.

No. 2740,6. — ORIENTATIONS : N. W.-S. E. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 70, 0 m. 40, 0 m. 40.

Outside a vase, probably of early M. K., also 2 wooden statuettes of offering bearers of same period.

No. 2746. — ORIENTATION : N. S. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 05, 0 m. 30, 0 m. 25.

Rectangular coffin painted yellow with red bands and  at end. Appears to be earlier than Apuia : found under his chapel.

No. 2750,1. — ORIENTATION : N. W.-S. E. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 80, 0 m. 45, 0 m. 60.

Fragments of black, long necked vase with single handle and of burial in palmleaf ribs above the coffin.

No. 2750,6. — ORIENTATION : N. S. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 80, 0 m. 37, 0 m. 40.

Body disturbed. Potsherd with pale blue bands, i. e. of late XVIIIth dynasty.

No. 2750,9. — ORIENTATION : N. S. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 75, 0 m. 50, 0 m. 40.

Lid gone. Of body only a few bones left.

No. 2750,10. — ORIENTATION : N. S.

Like last. Rough carpentry. Traces of inscription on lid.

No. 2755,7. — ORIENTATION : N. S. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 90, 0 m. 50, 0 m. 60.

No lid. Two bodies. Headrest N. end.

No. 2755,8. — ORIENTATIONS : N. S. and S. N.

2 skeletons. Staff half cut through, then bent in two. Two large faience ball beads, kohl case of bone with bronze end, oval pebble rubbed smooth, three bits of bronze ribbon, 36 centimetres altogether.

CHILD BURIALS. NEW EMPIRE.

No. 2608,6. — ORIENTATION : N. S. — DIMENSIONS : 0 m. 47, 0 m. 29, 0 m. 23.

Baby laid in basket and this in box coffin. On W. side of box a bottle of XVIIIth dynasty type.

No. 2608,14. — ORIENTATION : N. S. — DIMENSIONS : 0 m. 70, 0 m. 20, 0 m. 20.

Box coffin. Child of 2 years. No wrappings. One blue bead.

No. 2608,17. — ORIENTATION : N. S. — DIMENSIONS : 0 m. 64, 0 m. 26, 0 m. 16.

Lidless. Empty. One blue bead.

No. 2608,27. — ORIENTATION : W. E. — DIMENSIONS : 0 m. 65, 0 m. 30, 0 m. 20.

Box coffin.

No. 2725. — ORIENTATION : S. N. — DIMENSIONS : 0 m. 90, 0 m. 39, 0 m. 27.

Box coffin.

No. 2740,7. — ORIENTATION : N. S. — DIMENSIONS : 0 m. 67, 0 m. 24, 0 m. 28.

Low gable lid. Two-knob fastening.

No. 2740,8. — ORIENTATION : W. E. — DIMENSIONS : 0 m. 95, 0 m. 30, 0 m. 30.

Gable lid. E. end painted with two triangles in red lines, one inside the other, on a common base. 2 dom nuts on lid, 2 below. One pot close by of N. E.

No. 2740,53. — ORIENTATION : W. E. — DIMENSIONS : 0 m. 58, 0 m. 24, 0 m. 20.

Box coffin, painted white outside. Body wrapped in 6 sheets. Dom nut.

No. 2750,2. — ORIENTATIONS : N. W.-S. E. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 05, 0 m. 27, 0 m. 20.

Box coffin. Empty.

No. 2750,5. — ORIENTATION : N. S. — DIMENSIONS : 0 m. 75, 1 m. 40, 0 m. 28, 0 m. 25.

Box coffin. Body on left side.

No. 2750,7. — ORIENTATION : N. S. — DIMENSIONS : 0 m. 75, 0 m. 28, 0 m. 23.

One large carnelian bead, disc-shaped.

No. 2763. — ORIENTATIONS : S. W.-N. E. — DIMENSIONS : 0 m. 68, 0 m. 20, 0 m. 28.

Coffin flat-topped, but with raised ends.


No. 2767. — ORIENTATION : S. N.

Fastening with two knobs.

4. — NEW EMPIRE CHAPELS.

The tomb chapel of Apuia consisted of a chamber of brickwork about 9 metres by 6 m. 75, with clustered columns of stone and walls lined with carved and painted limestone blocks⁽¹⁾. Five of these were still in place (pl. VIII) inside the chamber, six outside (pl. XII) and others, less important (pl. XIII, XIV) lay loose in the filling.

The chamber was paved with limestone flags; under them was a stout wall which served as foundation for the columns. In the centre is the shaft (1 m. 97 N. and S. by 0 m. 97 E. and W.) covered by extra large flags and solidly «steened» for 4 metres down, where it meets the solid rock and continues to 11 m. 80 deep. Below two doors open to N. and S. The chamber to N., roughly oblong, its ceiling far from level and the walls but hacked work, measures about 3 metres (N. and S.) by 1 m. 90. The south chamber is larger and the intrusive shaft sank right through it, lined with brick through the filling of this chamber. It is better hewn than the other. In it were a lot of bones from intrusive burials, disturbed again in their turn.

Painted  feathers of wood, little wooden statuettes of Osiris and of a hawk found near the shaft showed the late date (?Ptolemaic) of the intruders. Of the original interment nothing remained.

⁽¹⁾ In the chamber, in the N. E. corner of it, were three intrusive burials laid on a bed of clean sand, plainly after the tomb had been deserted. The best preserved had an outer box coffin with vertical posts and an inner mummiform coffin painted black, its mask of mud painted red. It lay head W. feet E. and was manifestly later than the New Empire.

In the next chamber to the east (2736) which probably belonged to a tomb of the same period and family and may have formed part of the tomb of Apuia, was a scattered string of late N. E. beads, very similar to those in PETRIE, *Tell el-Amarna*, pl. XVIII-XIX. In the same chamber were half a dozen burials in mats and one of them bore a scarab of Thothmes IV. This burial must be later than Apuia. Another interment later than Apuia and found indeed in contact with his N. wall on the outer side, is that in which the fine statuette of the infant (pl. XX, 1, 2, 3) was found.

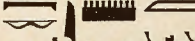
The interest of the tomb lies chiefly in the inscribed blocks that were found standing: one only of those found loose was of comparable value (pl. XIII).

The chamber marked 2727 in plate II was at the same level and similar in dimensions and construction. In it were a series of brightly coloured blocks evidently from a N. E. tomb or tombs. They were so close together that a suspicion crossed our minds that they might have been buried there in modern times. This is unlikely, but possible. All the best of them were duly drawn and are shown in plates XV-XIX.

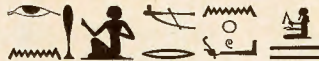
The third chapel of this period (2732) was but a hollow square of brick denuded down to 6 courses or less.

In a fourth (2733) 3 blocks remained in place at the foot of the N. wall (N. W. corner). Only the feet of standing figures and the throne of a king or god were left, but the dresses showed that the period was still late N. E.

In a fifth (2720, pl. II, low, right), north of the stout wall of brick, we found four blocks including a pleasant picture of a goat about to browse on a bush. On them were modern Arabic notes in pencil.

The blocks were of no great importance and had doubtless been put on one side by some earlier digger and abandoned. This made us doubtful whether a crocodile of limestone, 1 m. 12 long, much damaged, but bearing an inscription in honour of Sebek and in the name of the chief bowman Amenemuia  had really anything to do with this chapel.

For a chapel there had been; again the feet of figures dressed in XVIIIth or XIXth dynasty style appeared on the walls.

On a doorpost and on a big block not in place was the inscription  which must give the name of the owner.

Two bases of columns and some stone pavement remained.

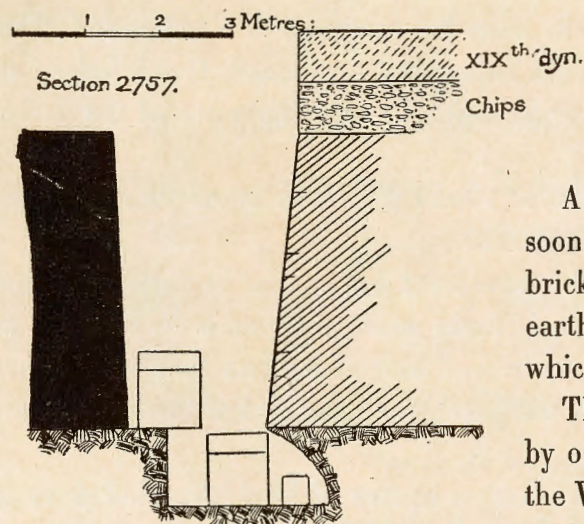
5. — MIDDLE KINGDOM TOMBS.

Of the tombs of the early M. K. or first intermediate period, far the best was that of Usermut (or Usernekhbet) and Anpuemhat, marked on the plan (pl. II) as 2757.

No superstructure was observed. In the shaft we came on fragments of O. K. bas-relief and possibly also of Xth(?) dynasty sculpture among the black earth filling, also a large stem of a tamarisk tree, then the large coffin, painted yellow, with text in green paint and the name



One metre above this, said the men, they had gone through a bed of reeds laid as in the big walls, (Ptol. or earlier) near by. This must be true, but we did not see them.



The coffin was at no great depth. The apparent ground level of its time was 3 m. 70, the base of the bed of limestone chip which underlay the N. E. chapels 4 metres and the floor of one of these chapels 4 m. 75 above its lid.

A second coffin, on the E. side and lower down, soon appeared. Over it a rough covering of stone blocks, brick and chip had been laid, evidently to prevent loose earth from falling between the two coffins an object which had been more or less attained.

The stone blocks (one of them 1 m. 28 by 0 m. 60 by 0 m. 12) having been dragged up, it appeared that the W. coffin lay on a bench of small stones. In a recess to the north, boats and a granary and to the W. a Ca-

nopic box were visible; the name, Anpuemhat, appeared on the E. coffin. The outer lid of the W. coffin was now tipped up and the inner coffin disclosed. On its lid at the S. end were a pair of wooden sandals, their toes pointing E. The inner lid was next moved and the body became visible, lying on its left side, face E. and head N., with a green faience necklace fallen together in front of the breast, a cartonnage mask with its little green beard, a wooden bow and some staffs on the E. side. Above the body were loosely folded linen sheets in a badly carbonised state.

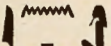
The wooden rods were :

1. A staff 1 metre long.
2. A simple bow, complete.
3. Another bow, half sawn through and then broken.
4. A thin rod, 1 metre long.
5. A short staff.
6. Another rod.

The cloth wrappings were too decayed to be worth folding out. There were several centimetres thickness of them, all of feathery consistency; we could, however, see that the arms were separately wrapped, the fingers too. The mummification must have been well done for the skin was preserved and the nails in place on the fingers. In the cavity of the chest were nodules of natron, about 10 of them, and in the abdomen pads of cloth. The inner coffin was so placed that the false door was at the N. E. opposite the eyes of the outer coffin. The pictures inside the outer coffin were seen to be fragile and were treated with transparent varnish. When the large coffin was moved and tied up ready for removal, two pots appeared underneath and a model farmyard to the N. of it.

In this lay two figures which evidently did not belong to it, two girls on a single base carrying baskets on their heads, and east of it was a statuette about 30 centimetres high.

This «farmyard» is a wooden model, of slate blue colour, 0 m. 53 by 0 m. 34 by 0 m. 29. One end is roofed over and has a dwarf wall in front with a door in it. Inside a man, far too big, is making beer, pressing dough through a sieve. The grid of the sieve is drawn in black lines on white. In front of him are vases of different sizes : on the smaller seals are indicated, painted in white with black spirals. Four slight pillars, painted red, look like masts for a tent over him but would be useless under the roof, unless, as is quite possible, they were supports for a mosquito net.





In front of this are : an ox being slaughtered, 2 furnaces, one of them beehive shaped, the other flat-topped; there is a girl before each, one holding a fan. Another girl is grinding meal. A man with white hands rubs up bread on a ridged board; close to him lie two tubs on their sides. The statuette made of the cheaper wood, fixed on a base painted blue with red edges, is of a man and is inscribed . There was a second similar figure.

The «farmyard» stood on a Canopic box built in on the E. side by a little dry wall. On further clearing we found to N. of the Canopic box, two boats, under them a granary (8) and to the S. a human femur and tibia, also a skull. We must suppose that these are relics of a previous interment, that the shaft is of the Old Kingdom and that neither Usermut nor his companion ever paid for the cutting of it.

N. of the granary was a bowl containing veal bones and another, inverted, serving as its lid.

Of the two boats, that on the W. (No. 5) was so placed that the pilot was to the S. As the mast was standing, the boat was considered to be sailing up stream and the model was correctly oriented : the pilot should be at the S. end, the prow. This boat is in bad condition. It is painted yellow, the deck white with cross lines in red. There is a mallet, a mooring peg, a gangplank, a shelter for the owner and a big steering oar. The crew, all of the cheap wood (sycamore), are painted red with white skirts. At the prow is a red line in the axis of the boat with a X of black at the end; this looks like a lengthways tie to hold the boat together. (Length of boat 0 m. 72).

The second boat (No. 6) the one to the E., is similar, but represents a ship dropping down stream with the help of oars but without a sail; the sail is rolled up and lies on the deck. There are 8 rowers, 4 on each side. The owner sits in a cabin made of a curved piece of wood supported on 4 slight masts on either side and painted in a green and white chequer pattern with herring bone pattern in the middle. Behind the owner is his headrest and «portmanteau». There is a big steering oar and three spear cases. The red rope and the black cross are at the bow as in the first boat. (Length of boat 0 m. 72).

The Canopic box, 0 m. 39 by 0 m. 39 by 0 m. 44 painted yellow with inscription in blue round the 4 sides but not on the lid, is rather slightly made. In the lowest part it is divided into four, by partitions only 8 centimetres high and at the bottom of the four compartments are decayed bundles of cloth which may have contained mummified intestines. The inscriptions are on the N. side :  and on E. S. and W. the same text with ,  and  as divinities cited.

The granary (no. 8) mentioned above, is similar to that illustrated in plate XXV. The door works and has slats in relief on the inside painted red. Opposite the door squats a foreman, stick in hand. One workman holds a corn measure, cylindrical, with three black hoops; another mounts the stair. On the roof is another overseer with a whip: a scribe writes accounts, his pence is on the tablet on which are some numbers written, at his right hand are a water jar and three boxes(?). There is another man seated and yet another standing. In this model had been laid 4 tumbler-shaped pots.

The examination of the eastern coffin, that of Anpuemhat, began with taking off the outer lid; it was fastened on by very long (0 m. 40) nails which went through the ends of the coffin and the cross bars of the lid. It would not have been possible to drive them in the tomb, so the lid must have been nailed on before the coffin was lowered into place. In this matter evidently there was no rigid procedure, for sometimes (as in a very deep shaft seen at El-Bersheh) surplus nails found in the tomb chamber showed that the outer coffin was assembled there.

Much of the outer lid fell into dust as it was moved. The inner lid could now be lifted and the body seen. At the N. end was an alabaster headrest, over the body at the E. side a bundle

of staffs and a bow and, lying across it at the hips, a wooden khopesh in its sheath. Little wisps of cloth were tied round each of these weapons.

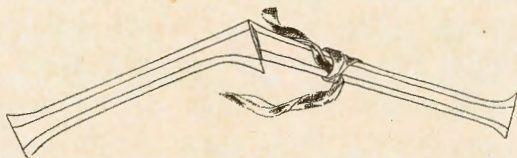
Over the mummy was laid a great sheet loosely folded and beyond it appeared the cartonnage mask, looking like the face of a man asleep in bed. The

necklace was stitched on to the wrappings; its clasps were half moons of gilt wood, the beads of faience, cylindrical, with a line of drop pendants, one row of carnelian spheres and above them a row of barrel-shaped beads. The outer wrapping was a fringed shawl; under it came bandages a hand's breadth wide of which there was a great thickness. The mummy indeed nearly filled the lower part of the coffin but the cloth was not well preserved; the nearer the body the more carbonised and decayed did the bandages appear. The arms were wrapped separately.

At a certain depth we came upon a layer of cloth soaked with resin so that it felt like stout papyrus: this layer covered both trunk and limbs and underneath it were more bandages to the thickness of quite 2 centimetres. The right leg was still in position above the left, so well had the body been packed in position before it was lowered. Inside the cavity of the body was a mass of black, feathery cloth.

The inner coffin was now removed and also a second set of veal bones (No. 9) which had been placed in one bowl and covered with another and we turned to the boats N. and S. of it. Those to the N. are shown in plate XXI, 1. On the extreme W. is the granary, better seen in plate XXV, 1, and in the yard of it the model of the flax-beaters (pl. XXV, 2). Next came the statuette (No. 13) of insect-proof wood (pl. XXVI, 2); its left arm had fallen. The carpenter's shop (no. 14) lay on its side, east of the granary; below it was a boat (no. 15, pl. XXIII, 2), the furthest object north, and close to it a papyrus raft with mast lowered (no. 16, pl. XXII, 2).

A third boat, (no. 17, pl. XXII, 1), laid over the last two, had rolled over; a fourth (no. 18, pl. XXIII, 1), was placed as if sailing north.



All these models are noted in the description of plates. Between them and the Canopic box (pl. XXI, 2) was a group of pots including a bowl containing veal bones.

Next came the Canopic box of Anpuemhat, or, as he here writes his name for short, Anpu. It is 0 m. 49 by 0 m. 49 by 0 m. 53 high, the lid 7 centimetres thick and made of the good, foreign wood.

The inscriptions on the four sides of this box are :

Inside it appeared a large bowl, inverted, and three wooden Canopic heads painted red and black, these not in place but lifted on bundles of carbonised cloth. Under the bowl in the S. E. corner were the fourth head, yellow and black, and a smaller bowl, also inverted (pl. XXI, 4). In the N. E. corner under the head was a bundle of carbonised cloth containing, possibly, some human intestine. Below this the cloth is not carbonised but rests like a stopper on the clean, empty limestone jar. The other compartments were similar.

N. 
 E. 
 S. 
 W. 

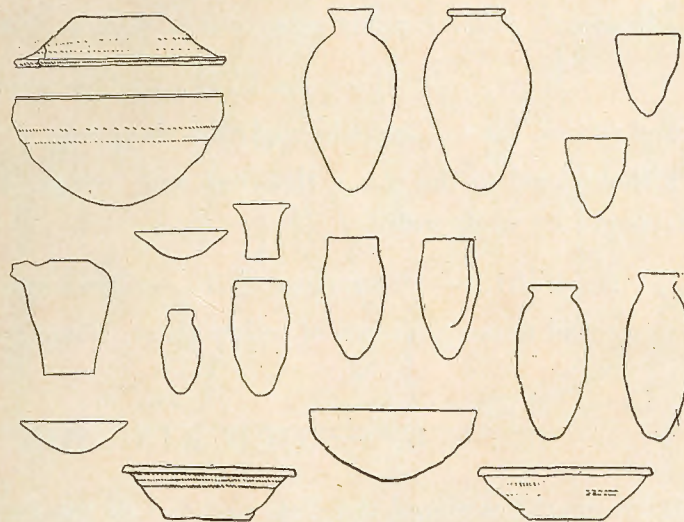
In the middle were four pieces from the mouth of a jar made of wood and cloth and covered with plaster. These might possibly be bits of a Canopic jar from the earlier interment. The box was divided by cross partitions only 18 centimetres high. The two bowls were smeared inside with a straw-coloured resin.

The mummied intestines were now laid in the jars intended for them but which had never been occupied; they had been treated with a strange mixture of respect and carelessness.

Above the Canopic box was the farmyard of plate XXIV, 1.

Next came the two offering bearers of plate XXVI, 2 and the granary (no. 11) being removed there appeared the slate-coloured model of the weaving shed (pl. XXVI, 1). In it two pairs of wooden sandals had been packed away; behind it appeared another of the statuettes of hard wood (pl. XXVI, 2).

A full description of the coffins themselves would take much space and time and this would not be the appropriate place for it, even were the present writer equipped for the task. Photographs have been taken and the texts are accessible when they are needed.




This is by far the most important tomb of the period found. The others can be conveniently tabulated below.

No. 2608,5. — ORIENTATION : N. S. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 75, 0 m. 40.


Lower part of oblong coffin only 18 centimetres high. Four yellow panels with remains of blue hieroglyphs. Between north pair upon E. side, a decorated false door : between other pairs 19 vertical stripes of white; blue, green and red, thus : white, blue, white, blue, white, blue, red, blue, green, blue, green, blue, red, blue, white, blue, white, blue, white. Similar panelling on other sides but still more damaged.

No. 2608,21. — ORIENTATION : N. S. (face E.). — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 90, 0 m. 50, 0 m. 50.


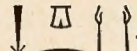
Yellow box. Horizontal line inscription outside. Pictures of furniture and columns of text inside.

Name . Headrest. Staff.

No. 2734. — ORIENTATION : N. S. (face E.). — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 78, 0 m. 42, 0 m. 50.



Early M. K. decoration. Name . Headrest, long and short staves, bow, folded shawl.

No. 2740,5. — ORIENTATION : N. S. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 80, 0 m. 50, 0 m. 56.

On E. side at N. end . Name . Headrest, staff.

No. 2741,1. — ORIENTATION : N. S. — DIMENSIONS : 2 m. 03, 0 m. 53, 0 m. 53.

No lid. No contents. Line of inscription in green hieroglyphs all round. On E. side at N. end


. Name .

No. 2741,2. — ORIENTATION : N. S. — DIMENSIONS : 1 m. 95, 0 m. 50, 0 m. 41.

Covered with yellow painted plaster. Line of inscription and pair of eyes on E. side.

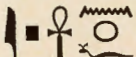

Much plundered. Three skulls in coffin. Vase outside early M. K. type.

No. 2745. — ORIENTATION : N. S.

Painted yellow. Line of text in green. Pair of eyes N. end of E. side. Name .

Headrest, pillar roughly octagonal in section. A vase close by apparently early M. K.

No. 2748. — ORIENTATION : N. S.

Painted yellow. Line of large hieroglyphs along side. Eyes at N. end of E. side. Name . (without head to the ). Headrest with octagonal pillar, part of a bow — broken. Coffin damaged by white ants.

No. 2761. — ORIENTATION : N. S. — DIMENSIONS : 2 metres, 0 m. 45, 0 m. 51.

Lid missing. Traces of yellow paint. Disturbed. Headrest with round pillar.

6. — OLD KINGDOM MASTABAS.

Of the mastabas round the Teta pyramid as yet dug, this of Kaemhesit is the furthest west and probably the oldest in date (? V dynasty). The part dug in 1913 and here described has since proved to be but a third of the whole; the greater part of the digging was done by Firth seven years later and will be described further on.

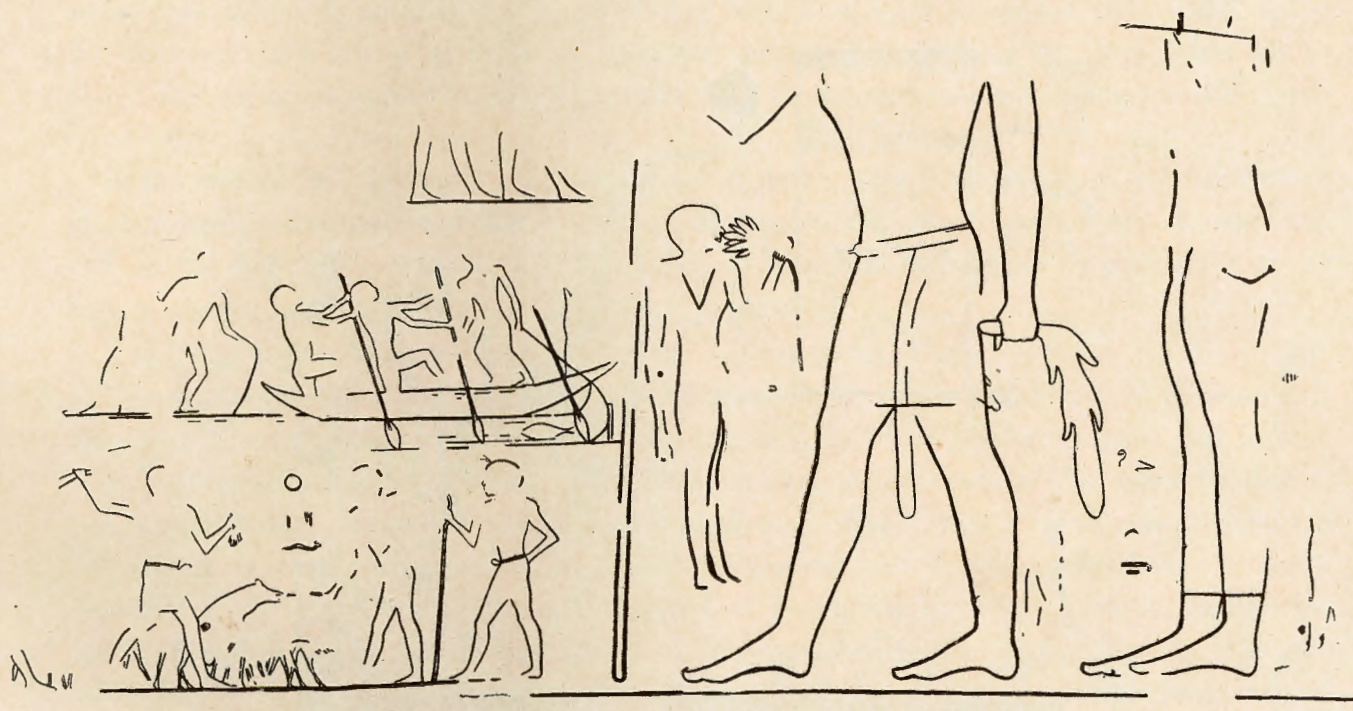
The building lay beneath a great mass of limestone chip, (pl. XXVII, 1) perhaps thrown here when the casing of the pyramid was removed. It was built of bricks of a large size (0 m. 52 by 0 m. 25 by 0 m. 20) was plastered and in part decorated with paintings.

Four chambers have to be described (v. pl. I); (1) the chamber with three pillars, (2) that of the stela to W. of it, (3) the small arched room to S. of the last and (4) the serdab S. of the pillars.

1. The first is the important room : in it were found the two statues and on its west wall was the drawing of the siege. The pillars were panelled on their E. side and decorated with patterns of the "decorated false door" : one is shown in plate XXVII, 2. All round the room, on walls and pillars alike, there had been a black dado and above this the walls had been covered with paintings, but very little remained even of the outline of the figures, while the washes of colour, except in the one scene of the frontispiece, had entirely disappeared.

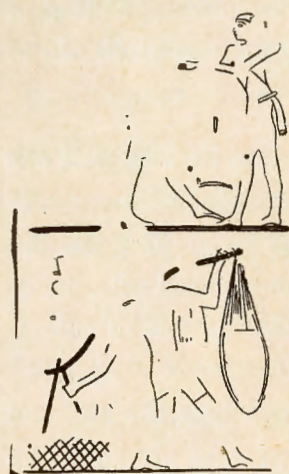
On the N. side nothing remained of the decoration, but we could see here how the wall had been prepared for painting : it was covered with one centimetre thickness of mud plaster and a second layer, a centimetre and a half thick, of yellow plaster above that.

On the E. side there is little and that only in red outline; the colour had been washed away. What could be recovered is shown below. This wall is vertical, not battered.

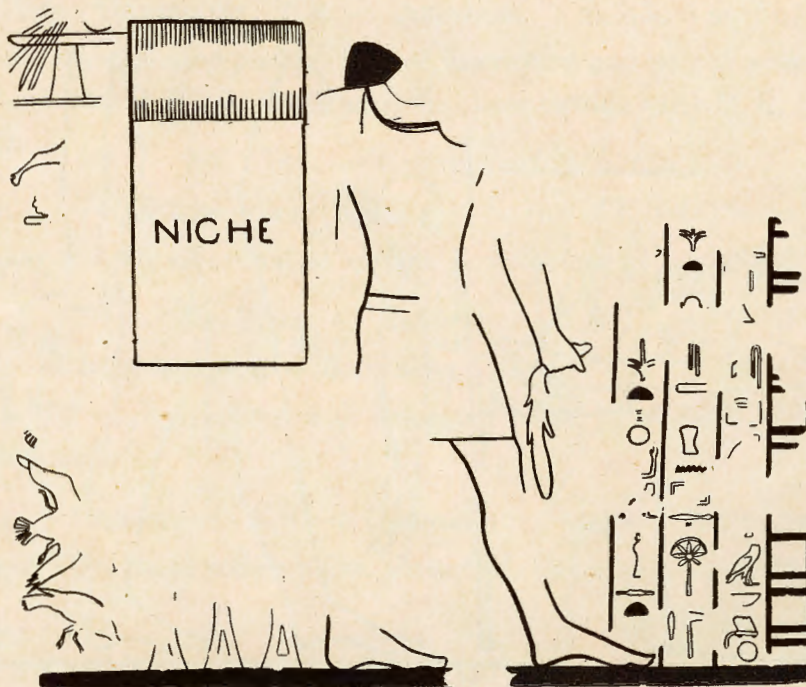


On the S. side is a wide and shallow cupboard, its sill at 1 m. 35 from the floor. In the back of it, at a higher level, opened a window through which the wooden statue in the serdab could have been seen. West of this recess is this figure of a man carrying jars with a yoke (v. next page).

On the W. Side, at the S. end the little statuette of Kaemhesit (pl. XXIX) was found; above it was a small cupboard in the wall lined with yellow plaster and, in the floor of this, a 3 centimetres deep depression which the base of the statue would just fill. To the right is a figure of Kaemhesit and 3 columns of hieroglyphs (v. below). Then comes the door with two steps leading down into the next room. There is no painting in the doorway. To the right, that is, north of it, is Kaemhesit seated and his wife Thenenet behind him and between their figures is another cupboard in the wall, but this is not large enough to have contained the group statue of plate XXVIII, found near and below it. There may once have been another statue which we did not find, of Thenenet perhaps.



Still further to the N., in the last panel of the wall, is the siege scene (Frontispiece) and below it is a shallow niche rising 0 m. 55 from the floor, exactly above a shaft which fills the N. W. corner of the room. This is a blind shaft 0 m. 85 square and 3 m. 60 deep, with no chamber opening from it, yet it had contained an interment, for in it were still (1) a headrest, lacking its base, (2) 2 coarse pots, egg-shaped (3) the top of a potstand, (4) fragments of an open flat dish, (5) various human bones apparently all from one

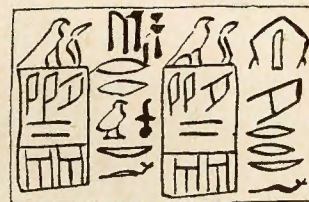
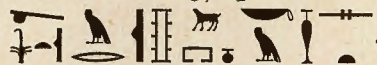


skeleton. This west wall has a marked batter, 35 centimetres set-back measured on a height of 4 m. 20, that is 1 horizontal on 12 vertical exactly.

On the floor of this hall of the 3 pillars was a potstand 0 m. 23 high, hourglass shape, hollow

all through. Here also may be mentioned the wooden cylinder seal of Pepy I, 47 millimetres long, which was found due S. of this chamber and at a rather high level in the mastaba, its position suggesting that it was later in date than the building.

Lastly, standing up near the S. E. corner was a wooden lintel (1 m. 90 in length), the part not embedded in the wall 0 m. 85 long), painted with red and with this inscription incised :



(b). The room of the stela, W. of that of the three pillars, was long and narrow; at the N. end the floor was raised about $\frac{1}{2}$ a metre. The stela (or stelæ, more probably) had been stolen, probably in the O. K. and the space left by their removal is as large as the chamber itself. The W. wall had been well built with the usual large bricks (52 centimetres) and in it a hole (1 m. by 50 centimetres) had been cut and afterwards blocked with bricks only half as long and of a different coloured clay. These were presumably the backing to the stela, the filling between it and the main fabric. Again in this chamber no decoration remained.

(c). To the south a splayed window opens into the serdab (d), which was covered with an arched roof of brick. In the floor of this room was a libation table.

(d). In the serdab S. of the 3-pillared hall were found the base and feet of a life size wooden statue (pl. XXVII, 3) with the name and titles of Kaemhesit upon it, incised and painted white. The base was, as it seems, in its original position supported on three of the large bricks and so placed that the statue would be nearly opposite the little window communicating with the 3-pillared hall.

In the rubbish was the right hand of a wooden statue, also three pieces of gypsum from a block roughly triangular in section, a cylindrical wooden rod, two fragments of a wooden box and, in the floor, a limestone libation table 0 m. 81 long, with remains of an inscription giving once more the name of Kaemhesit and one of his titles



The following notes on the later excavation are due to Mr. Firth.

The mastaba of Kaemhesit and his family lies immediately to the west of that of Kaemsenu. It measures 45 metres from N. to S. by 15 metres from E. to W. and is for the most part built of very large mud bricks a cubit long. The southern part of the mastaba had escaped plundering, as it is buried beneath the mass of potsherds and other debris heaped over it when the VIth dynasty cemetery between the mastabas of Mereruka and Kagemni was cleared to make room for the tombs of the Priests of the Pyramid of Teti in the Heracleopolitan period and the Middle Kingdom. As no human bones occur in this deposit or in the VIth dynasty pits, it is probable that the VIth dynasty burials, which were no doubt still well preserved, were removed and buried elsewhere.

The mastaba of Kaemhesit is a family burial place and includes three separate tombs each with its own chapel, serdab and pit. The southernmost tomb, which has two serdabs, has been already described.

In the centre of the mastaba is the tomb of Kapunisut, who seems to have inherited his father's

office of royal carpenter. Here also is a pillared room with a chapel with a serdab opening into it. The serdab contained the remains of two large wooden statues.

1. Wooden statue, height to neck including base 1 m. 75.

The surface of the wood was covered with linen carrying a thin coating of plaster on which the colours were laid. The linen would no doubt conceal and minimise the effect of cracks in the wood. The body is painted red and the kilt white. The head of the statue has been destroyed. The base is covered with a long inscription giving the title and offices of Kapunisut, whose titles are repeated on his kilt. Behind the statue stood a smaller figure of Sekhemka, the son of Kapunisut.

Statue 2. Wood. Height 1 m. 50 without base, which has disappeared, but which probably supported a figure of the mother or wife of Kapunisut, as the feet and the face of a female statuette were found in the same serdab.

The body of the statue was painted red, the hair black and the kilt white.

The floor of the serdab is at a slightly higher level than that of the chapel to north of it. The serdab window is strongly splayed on the inside.

The chapel has the remains of a wooden sill which no doubt once supported a wooden stela. The pillars of the outer room are built up of single squares of mud brick, 0 m. 53 by 0 m. 53 by 0 m. 23 in size, with the same groove on the front face which was noticed in the chapel of Kaemhesit. The wood placed in this groove may have served to keep the mud brick sections locked in position or to attach screens of light material.

At the north end of the mastaba was a third chapel and serdabs which however, were found empty and were possibly never used.

All the burial chambers had been very completely plundered. In that of Kaemhesit was a skull of great size of an aged man. This skull, according to Dr. Derry, is of the racial type of Lower Egypt in the Old Kingdom, a racial type which has little in common with the typical Upper Egyptian skull. It is tempting to imagine that Kaemhesit was a member of the highly gifted Lower Egyptian race to which the major share in the creation of the Egyptian civilisation of the Old Kingdom was due, under the political impulse of a more barbaric race from the south.

On the floor of the same burial chamber were a few model copper tools and fragments of a coffin with dummy panel, similar to those in the burial chambers of the mastaba of Kaemsenu.

C. M. F.

MASTABA OF PTAHSHEPSES.

The mastaba of Ptahshepses was built of brick and decorated outside with recessed panelling doubtless on all four sides, but we saw one only, the E. and but a part of that. We came on it first under the pavement of the New Empire tomb of Huy (2735). A metre below its floor the mouth of a shaft appeared, still partly covered with a pavement of limestone slabs. When these



were removed and the shaft, by no means a deep one, cleared, it was seen that its W. side was formed by a large Old Kingdom stela and the E. one by a rough wall of limestone blocks, some with traces of inscription but obviously reused.



At the bottom of the shaft, on a level with the base of the stela, were some remains of a burial — a headrest, bits of wood from a coffin and a few bones. This may have been an intrusive burial of the intermediate period. The later wall being removed it was plain that we were in the chapel of an O. K. tomb, once brightly decorated with painted scenes; scenes, however, of a somewhat dull and routine character. So far as preserved, they run as follows.


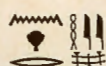
N. wall. At the W. end is Ptahshepses seated on an ebony chair; his body is painted red, his skirt yellow, his jewels blue. Blue, too, is the upright of the table before him, but the slats (or loaves?) above are brown. Then comes a ewer and basin on a square stand and next to them a great break where the end of an intrusive coffin (2741, 1) projects through the plaster.


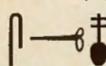
Below the break one register remains containing loaves of bread. A mere fragment of the scene of washing the altar can be made out and then another great piece of the wall is broken away by a second intrusive burial, east of which two registers are preserved, both of offering bearers, all facing towards the stela. The first figure in the lowest register carries a haunch of meat and above him is the text


The second figure carries a goose as do the third and fifth. The titles accompanying them are :


(2)  and 

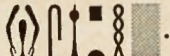
(3)  above  below


(4)  and 

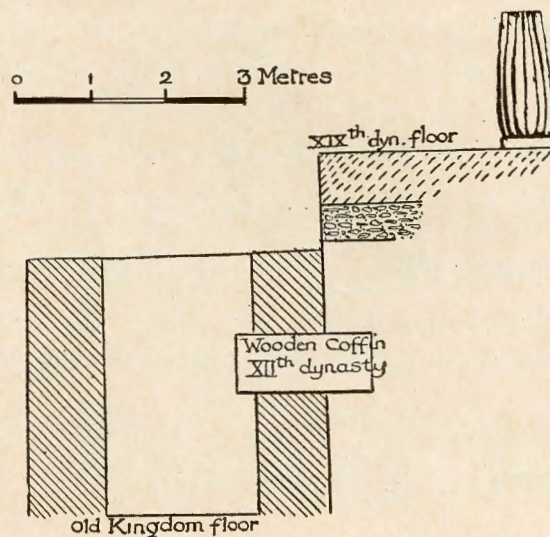
(5)  and 



In the upper register we have the remainder of the scene of washing the altar; to the left a kneeling figure of which one hand remains, then, after a gap of 70 centimetres, a figure with right arm extended and below, an incomplete name .

The third figure turns backwards; before it is .

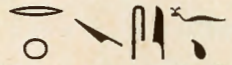

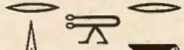

The fourth is the servant with the broom .


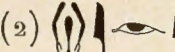
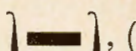
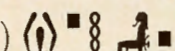


The next bears a flower and a cloth; the sixth a tray and a napkin (green), the title  and



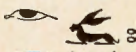




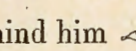
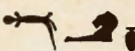
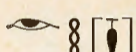
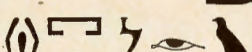
the name  while the seventh and last carries a tray, a hanging basket and flowers : his name is  his title not so clear.

E. wall. The two lower registers depict the cutting up of oxen; the three above them, of only half the usual height, contain only jars and tables piled with loaves. A good deal of blue colour was preserved here; notoriously the rather coarse crystals of blue stuck very ill on limestone, perhaps not so ill on plaster.


In the bottom register are three oxen and two butchers occupied with each. The little sentences in good painted hieroglyphs are (1) between the middle pair  to the right of them  and above the pair on the right  and (4) .

The names of the butchers have been added on any convenient space, in characters written in black ink and in red, not in the butchers' own writing, assuredly, but at their instigation. The names do not form part of the original design. They are (1) , (2) , (3) , (4) , (5) , (6) .


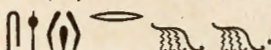
In the second register are again three oxen and two men to each; the first butcher is again , the other, who holds a jar is . Between the next pair of men, in good signs, painted in colour are  and .



Below the arms of the second of these men is (4)  and behind him  again. In the third group the man carrying a vase has been corrected : the right arm was lower down originally and held a smaller jar. Between the two men is  and behind the last one . This last man is named (4) .

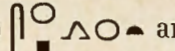
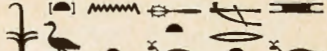
Doorway. On each side four large vases. No text.

South wall. In the lowest register are 4 men and one woman facing right. (1) Man holding a goose in extended arms : below him is .

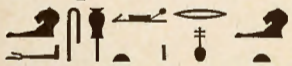
(2) *Id.* Name illegible.

(3) Man holding a haunch of meat : before him in three short lines (→) . .

(4) Man offering haunch of meat : above him  and below his arm .


(5) Next a girl with black hair and pigtail and wearing a blue necklace offers two geese and a formal bouquet. Before her is (←)  and to right of this (4) .

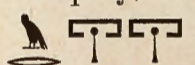
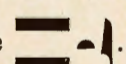
After this come two dwarf registers of offerings, then a table with ewer and basin on stand below it, then large seated figure of Ptahshepses as on the opposite side but more damaged. Last comes the stone part of the wall with large vases (o m. 27) in red outline painted on it.

W. wall. The stela is of the ordinary O. K. type and gives the titles . The torus moulding had been dressed down, apparently to facilitate the lowering of the coffin of the secondary burial.

The general effect of all this painting was rather dark. The background was a slatey blue, as was the usual custom, but this colour does not adhere well to stone and is not often preserved save in small patches. There was a black dado, the lower half of which had been afterwards whitewashed and above the black were two horizontal bands, the lower one of yellow, the upper red with black borders.

In the passage east of the panelled wall were two small offering tablets and a third one in one of the niches.

In the S. W. chamber was a stela (1 m. 1 1/4 high) still in its place, bearing the name Khnum-hotep and in the filling an offering tablet or tank (o m. 45 by o m. 31 by o m. 10) bearing the name of .

In the S. E. chamber, on the N. wall, were remains of paintings, very dark and much damaged, which had been restored in antiquity; two layers of painting could be seen. The name Ptahshepses occurs and the title  also a large figure of Ptahshepses with long staff and «kherp» sceptre and a little figure of his wife before him with her name .

This seems a lengthy description of a common-place and battered monument, but it is one not likely to be again recorded. The chamber was duly filled in to preserve it and has not as yet been touched, but it was in a bad state and will not last many years.

The tomb is at a higher level than Gemnikai and is probably later in date.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATES.

FRONTISPIECE. — To anyone who has seen the tomb at Deshasheh published by Petrie, (*Deshasheh*, pl. IV) this scene looks in some degree familiar and being in colour, while the Deshasheh scene is incised on rather rough stone, should be easier to interpret : there is, however, much less of it. It represents a siege. The wooden ladder on solid wheels up which the little soldiers run with axes tucked into their waist-belts must be a scaling ladder and the large upright «hockey-stick», black in colour, the town wall. The man to right of the ladder, high up, carries a quiver; the two below with wooden poles may employ them either as levers to raise the ladder, or, more probably (cf., the Deshasheh scene) as rams to destroy the wall : all these are employed in the attack.

On the other side of the wall one would expect to be inside the town, and indeed the two men in the lowest line on the right are apparently listening for the sound of mining; the women and the cattle are being taken below ground to escape the besiegers' arrows, while the men in the 3rd and 4th registers may well be engaged in the counter-attack; one has a stone in the palm of his hand. The man outside at work with a pick close to the wall may be a mining party very summarily indicated.

But who are all these people and in what country are hostilities being conducted? In Egypt or abroad?

The two figures at the top, wearing white skirts and leaning on their staffs, have a peaceful look : they are regular Egyptians and are presumably at home. The soldiers on the ladder must be Egyptians too; the artist's pride in their activity is plain; they must be on the winning side. Their red skirts are surprising, but perhaps there were «redcoats» in the Old Kingdom though we did not know it.

The garrison inside wear red skirts as do their enemies : the only difference in their appearance is that the townsmen wear longer wigs. But the women appear to be foreigners; they are very light in colour and their short skirts with coloured band below are not Egyptian at all. So one thinks of a town of the white race from west or north and a possible solution would be to take this as a picture of Libyan intruders in Egypt and Kaemhesit distinguishing himself in an attack on them. Thus the pair of figures high up on the left would fall into their place as unhappy westerners who have strayed into the Egyptian fields and are meeting with harsh treatment.

But this explanation is not convincing. One would expect the Libyans to wear feathers or to show tattoo marks. Perhaps the town attacked was in the Delta, where womens' dress may well have differed from that in the neighbourhood of Memphis.

PLATE I. — Plan of excavations west of the mastaba of Mereruka.

R. before a number means a Roman tomb.

S. an anthropoid coffin, generally of late date.

O.K. Old Kingdom burial.

Roman tombs lie over and cut into a broad wall of brick, possibly Ptolemaic, which lies across the north-end of Mereruka's mastaba, at right angles to it. Further north is a patch of pavement from the «Sikket Bis» as our workmen called it — Mariette's avenue of sphinxes which led to the Serapeum.

PLATE II. — Plan of the excavations N. E. of the mastaba of Kagemni.

The brick wall in the N. W. corner with a series of niches is the E. face of the mastaba of Ptahshepses. Its painted chamber is at the N. W. corner. To the east is the tomb chapel of Apuia and S. E. of it the M. K. shaft of Usermut and Anpuemhat.

PLATE III. — 1. Position of the limestone lion when found, facing N. and about 50 centimetres below the level of the nearest Roman tomb. On the left, high, the anthropoid coffins of late dynastic date are being disclosed.

2. A group of Roman table tombs showing remains of the white plaster with which they were covered.

3. A «cat's back» Roman tomb, plastered white. Shallow niche and triangular sinking above it on the N. face. Dimensions 1 m. 10 by 0 m. 65 by 0 m. 86 high.

4. Roman tomb with niche in N. face, 46 centimetres deep. Inside this was a terracotta 13 centimetres high representing a goddess riding on an ass. The pavement in front appears to be that of the avenue of sphinxes which led to the Apis burials.

PLATE IV. — 1. Marble head of a boy, found under some bricks on the level of the Roman floor; it probably came from the façade of one of the tombs. The face is perfect, but the surface of the head has been trimmed down 1 centimetre or more. One ear is cut away, the other was never finished.

There is a smooth strip round the back of the head, up to 4 centimetres wide. In the base of the neck is an iron nail. Perhaps the finished statue wore a helmet of metal the sides of which covered the ears. Height 17 centimetres, the face about 15 centimetres.

2. This lead capsule containing a crocodile modelled in mud, was found about 15 centimetres above the head of one of the Roman burials. It is 15 centimetres long.

3. The lion is of a rather coarse and porous limestone; it was no doubt originally coloured, the tongue projecting from the ram's mouth still showing traces of red. Mr. Hayter pointed out that in subject and execution this is rather similar to the lion found at Corbridge (Corstopitum), 15 miles from Newcastle on Tyne, which represents a lion standing on the body of an ibex or a ram: the head is even more human and un-lionlike than in the piece from Sakkara, but there is a likeness in style.

4. Faience sphinx found with the child burial which was approximately dated by a coin of Marcus Aurelius placed in the child's mouth. It is of dark blue faience on a base of sandy frit,

23 centimetres long. Below are several blister-like projections of glass, darker coloured than the rest. In the base is a hole, 3 centimetres in diameter, round, through which one can see into the interior where the glaze is better preserved. But one of the paws is broken and lost and through the break we see that the internal glazing is not as complete as was intended.

5. This vase of pale blue glaze, 15 centimetres high, was found loose in the sand. A similar vase was shown in the Burlington Fine Arts Club a few years ago and two others are in the Eton College Museum.

On the neck is a scroll with twin leaves and buds in the upper and lower lobes. Below the almost horizontal, plain shoulder is a festoon and tassel band reminiscent of sigillata ware. On the body is a broader band of animals.

PLATE V. — 1. Shows most of the vases attributed to the Roman period.

2. Line drawings of the Roman pottery on which Mr. Hayter has furnished the following notes.

THE ROMAN POTTERY.

Roman pottery in Egypt is not yet as precisely dated as it is in Roman Europe, Britain included. In fact, it is still often difficult to distinguish it from Ptolemaic pottery. But by the excavations of 1924-1926 at Kom Aushîm (Karanis) in the Fayum, a real addition to our knowledge has been made. The corpus of 400 shapes so far compiled consists almost entirely of pottery belonging to the top layer, or latest period of the town, which has been dated to 300-450 A. D.

By kind permission of the Michigan Near East Research Committee, this valuable and not yet published material has been made available and, as will be seen, full use has been made of it. But the earlier Roman periods—viz, before 300 A. D. are still in a very nebulous condition as far as pot-dating is concerned.

No better proof can be given of the break in continuity and non-Egyptian origin of much of this Egyptian pottery than the quotations from European and even British sites of parallel shapes. It is evidence of the iron rule of uniformity throughout the Roman Empire. Another point brought out by these parallels is the archaistic tendency to go on repeating types two or three centuries old — in steadily degenerating forms, it is true — instead of developing new ones. There was evidently a great lack of creative talent among the Egyptian potters of this age.

Abbreviated references used in describing the pottery.

- Behn, R. K. = *Römische Keramik*, von Friedrich Behn. Mainz, 1910.
- Déchelette = *Les vases céramiques ornés de la Gaule romaine*, 2 vols. Paris, 1904.
- F. T. = *Fayum Towns and their papyri*. Grenfell, Hunt, Hogarth and Milne. E. E. S.
- Firth. N. A. S. = *The archæological Survey of Nubia*. C. M. Firth. Cairo Government Press.
- Hölder = *Die Formen der römischen Tongefässe diesseits und jenseits der Alpen*.
Prof. Oscar Hölder, Stuttgart, 1897.

- May, Silchester = The pottery found at Silchester. Thomas May, Reading 1916.
 P. H. B. A. = Hawara, Biahmu and Arsinoe. Sir W. M. F. Petrie.
 P. H. and I. C. = Hyksos and Israelite Cities (double vol.). By the same.
 P. M. and M. III. = Meydum and Memphis III. By the same.
 P. R. P. and M. IV. = Roman Portraits and Memphis IV. By the same.

1-2. One handled jugs with funnel-shaped mouths and broad rolls or raised band below their necks. No. 48 also has this latter characteristic. This raised band, pressed out from the inside, is in Western Europe a late Celtic feature (La Tène III-IV), common in bottles or small mouthed jars dated to the end of 1st Cent. B. C. and early 1st Cent. A. D. (KOENEN, *Gefässkunde*, p. 71, pl. IX, 8). In Britain the examples are noted by MAY, *Silchester pottery*, 1916, viz. pl. LXVIII, 145 (1st Cent. A. D.) pl. LXXV, 5 (Augustan) and pl. LXXVI, 10 (early 1st Cent.) all ollæ, like modern carafes or decanters. Their date is probably 1st or 2nd Cent. A. D.

3. Jug with long, narrow neck gradually expanding into the body, cf. fragment in P. H. and I. C. XXXIX, J, 320 (Ptolemaic and Roman). Its original is probably Déchelette type 62, (vol. I, pl. III) as shown in a green glazed jug from St. Rémy-en-Rollat, Déch. I, p. 48, fig. 41.

4. Vessel with ribbed body, upper part missing, cf. for neck cordon nos. 1-2.

5. One-handled flagon. See nos. 10-13.

6. Neck and shoulder of small, well moulded flagon. Ivy leaf decoration on shoulder. Broken spout. Probably 1st Cent. A. D.

7-8. Squat, globular-bodied jugs with narrow mouths and small handles. Their bodies are slightly carinated, the upper sides being ribbed cf. Kom Aushîm, type 92 (300-450 A. D.).

This type is derived from a 1st Cent., form seen in RITTERLING, *Hofheim*, XXXIV, typus 54 (40-51 A. D.).

9. Flagon with large tubular neck and pinched mouth. The heavy handle extends from lip to shoulder. Early Roman.

10-13. This type of flagon, with cream slip on neck and rounded shoulder, dies out before 300 A. D. The plain, rough red flagon of this shape continues into IVth-Vth Cent., as seen in Kom Aushîm, type 77 and P. H. B. A., pl. XVI, 5 (late Roman). MAY, *Silchester* 104 has a similar form, dated to end of IVth Cent. No. 11 PETRIE, *Memphis*, I, XLVIII, 17-18 (? 200 A. D.).

14. Wide mouthed jar, almost globular in form, with small loop handles on shoulder.

15. Elongated flask. Upper part of body ribbed. Stumps of two handles. Neck missing. Before 300 A. D.

16-17. Two-handled bottles with short, narrow necks and barrel-shaped bodies. The almost semi-circular handles spring from just below the lip. There are girth grooves on the shoulder, cf. Shablul (100-300 A. D.) in *Areika*, 1909, pl. XXIII, 15, 17 ("Though widespread in time and place, is characteristic of Roman pottery everywhere"). PETRIE, M. and M. III, XLI, 26, has

a slightly earlier, more bag-shaped form, dated 50 A. D. In Europe, BEHN, *Römische Keramik*, 80 belongs to IInd-IIIrd Cent. In Britain, the type for the upper part, but finely modelled, appears at Corbridge, in 1911 Report, p. 43, fig. 91 (160-200 A. D.). It still survives at Kom Aushîm in type 88, with ribbed and carinated body, into IVth-Vth Cent.

18. Flat bottomed jar, almost tubular, slightly ribbed, with two rough little loop handles.

19. Well moulded, two-handled jar, with double beading on lip. Body missing. Before 300 A. D. Kom Aushîm 197, the nearest parallel, is slightly later.

20-21. Two-handled bottles, with narrow, tubular necks projecting above the handles. No. 20 has a shouldered, bulbous body, no. 21 a slimmer body with rows of rouletted notches. Kom Aushîm 202 gives the date (300-450 A. D.). Cf. FIRTH *N. A. S.*, 1907-1908, pl. LXXIII, 7, 12 ("Byzantine", 200-circa 600 A. D.).

22. Upper portion of wide-mouthed jar with two small handles. Probably before 300 A. D.

23-24. Gulleh necks with outbent lips, wavy or crinkled. See no. 26.

25. Jar with moulded lip and neck cordon, meant to be carried by a rope round the neck, as shown in F. T., Kasr el-Banât, XIII (b), cf. HÖLDER, IV, 1, a barbotine urn from Trier.

26. Spouted gulleh with crinkled lip as no. 24. Probably somewhat earlier than Kom Aushîm 120, which has an ovoid body.

27. Small rough beaker, slightly ribbed, with nearly vertical sides. Exact type in F. T., pl. XIII (a), Kasr el-Banât. Probably extends over a long period and runs late. It falls between types 340 and 341 at Kom Aushîm.

28. Small cup with beaded rim, as in PETRIE, *Memphis*, I, XLVIII, 5 (?200 A. D.).

29. Carinated cup with well-moulded foot-ring, as in P. M. and M. III, XLI, 7. (50 A. D.). It is probably derived from DRAG. 8 (first half of Ist Cent.). RITTERLING, *Hofheim*, 9 (Claudian) is even closer.

30. Small cup, the neck of which is composed of three rolls and cordon narrowing upwards. Very similar to Kom Aushîm 274.

31. See no. 27.

32. Large jar in the form of an inverted cone. Base missing.

A simple shape probably of long duration. Kom Aushîm 193, a large storage jar with the addition of a white wash and a band of rouletting is a close parallel. The form is also common in western Europe with moulded foot-ring, e. g., at Bregenz (HÖLDER, XV, 9) and Rottweil (BEHN, type 280) both of late Ist Cent., A. D. It is also represented in sigillata, DRAG. 64 (75-130 A. D.).

33. See no. 49.

34. Shallow open bowl with almost vertical sides and concave lip inside; as in QUIBELL, *Saqqara*, 1905-1906, XXXIII, 2, 3, (Ptolemaic at earliest) cf. F. T., XII (a) Kasr el-Banât (Early Roman). This bowl with concave lip lasts into IVth-Vth Cent., as shown in Kom Aushîm 300, though the concavity is less pronounced.

35. Another but smaller open bowl with beaded rim. This, like the preceding, is probably not later than IIIrd Cent.

36. Cup with ogee profile and outbent lip, as in Kom Aushîm 156. Its prototype seems to be the sigillata form, DRAG. 46 (Antonine).

37. Ribbed cup with slightly concave profile and outbent level lip, exactly Kom Aushîm 44. An earlier example of the same type is given in *Memphis*, I, XVIII, 1 (?200 A.D.).

38-40. Open, shallow, flat-bottomed bowls ("pie dishes") common at all times, specially no. 39, throughout the Roman Empire, cf. Kom Aushîm 207, 401. West European parallels, usually more refined, are given in LUDOWICI, *Rheinzabern*, III, p. 267, t. 1, t. 2, t. 10, RITTERLING, *Hofheim*, XXXV, typus 95, BEHN, *R. K.*, 208, 210, 213, etc. It appears on most Romano-British sites (e. g. *Richborough*, *First Report*, XXVII, 85) where it is dated to late Ist or early IInd Cent. A. D.

41. Cup with small foot-ring and expanding collar, as in P. M. and M. III, XLI, 8 (50 A.D.). Its ancestor is probably DRAG. 6 (Arretine). There is also a IIIrd Cent. sigillata parallel in LUD, *Rheinzabern*, Tk.

42. Rough cup, just as in *Karanog*, pl. 106, F, XLVIII, 2. Curiously like MAY, *Silchester*, LXXV, 10 of late Celtic period. Probably early Roman.

43. Small cup. Ptolemaic, as in P. H. and I. C., XXXIX H, 268-274, and early Roman, as in P. R. P. and M. IV, XXV, 15, 16, from Hawara. It occurs, as a survival only, in Kom Aushîm 42. Amongst the red sigillata from Olbia (second half of IIIrd Cent. B. C.) typed by Dragendorff (*Bonner Jahrbücher*, XCVI, p. 80), no. 8 is an exact parallel.

44. Small beaker with ribbed, angular body, cf. P. R. P. and M. IV, XXV, 35 from Hawara.

45. Ampulla, with pear-shaped body slightly ribbed. Ptolemaic, as in P. H. B. A., XIV, 21. The type probably survived into early Roman times, as in Western Europe, e. g. BEHN, *R. K.*, 149 (Ist Cent. A. D., Bonn Museum).

46. Beaker with well defined shoulder, as in F. T., Hârit, pl. XIV (a) 4, 19, and at Hawara in P. R. P. and M. IV, XXV, 37. The cream slip on its shoulder is sufficient to date it to IInd-IIIrd Cent. A. D.

47. Pear-shaped bottle with high shoulder and tubular neck. Kom Aushîm 21 is similar but is decorated with a belt of brown balls on cream slip. Cf. BEHN, *R. K.*, type 334, which is a wine bottle often inscribed and common on Rhenish sites from IInd to IVth Cent. No. 47 is probably not later than IIIrd Cent.

48. Small one-handled pitcher with pinched spout and raised band on neck (for which see Nos. 1-2). An exact parallel is drawn in *Memphis*, I, XVIII, 21 (? 200 A. D.). See, too, PETRIE, *H. B. A.*, XVI, 8. HÖLDER, XIII, 2, illustrates a grey pitcher of similar profile from Innsbruck.

49. Pitcher, lipless, with heavy handle and conical neck covered with cream slip. This latter characteristic dates this and no. 33 to IInd-IIIrd Cent. The nearest approach in Europe is HÖLDER, XIII, 9, a light red sigillata pitcher with painted stripes on the neck, also from Innsbruck and probably of IIIrd Cent. date.

50. Small one handled jug, between Kom Aushîm types 38 and 237, but probably before 300 A. D., though all three bear small slanting handles. F. T., PL; XIV (b), 14 is a duplicate example. For its origin see suggestion in nos. 7-8 above.

51. Wide mouthed jar with small ring handles, angular, bulbous body and pointed base. P. M. and M. III, XLI, 22 (50 A. D.) is very near to it. Kom Aushîm 387 is slightly slimmer. Date probably IInd-IIIrd Cent. A. D.

52. Similar but smaller jar with larger handles springing from the lip. Well moulded, possibly Ptolemaic, or at least 1st Cent. A. D. cf. PETRIE, *Koptos*, XXXIII, 14, 15.

53. Two handled jar with mouth and side spout. The ribbed body is biconical in form with a small foot-ring. A similar vessel, but with globular body, is in *Memphis*, I, XLVIII, 16 (? 200 A. D.).

54. Two-handled bottle with elongated body tapering upwards and set on a foot-ring. The neck and shoulders are similar to those of nos. 16 and 17. Not later than IIIrd Cent A. D.

55. Neck and shoulder of an amphora with small, nearly semi-circular handles set half way down the neck. The body is plain, only the neck is ribbed. Kom Aushîm 12 provides a complete example — a survival — as the type belongs to IInd-IIIrd Cent. A. D. It is also in evidence at the Ptolemaic-Roman town of Dimay, which did not last beyond the end of IIIrd Cent. A. D.

A. G. K. H.

PLATE VI. — Views of the layer below the Romans, that of mummiform coffins of late dynastic period.

1. A group lying W. and E., the heads, that is, to the W. In the back-ground a late dynastic or Ptolemaic wall.

2. Two coffins, better decorated than most; on the nearer one the name is visible.


3. One of the cheaper coffins with face and wig helped out with mud.


4. A bead decoration.

PLATE VII. — 1. Coffin of the tall oblong type with gable lid. It had been disturbed and most of the bones had disappeared. On the N. side were four vertical stripes on the plain wood, each consisting of a broad yellow strip edged with red, a white band and a black line outside the red.

On the S. side were 4 similar stripes and at the W. end a single eye. On the E. end, the one shown in the photograph, was a pyramid in black lines and yellow ground. The gateway in front of it is in red with black lines. At the W. end is the figure of a kneeling goddess, roughly sketched. The dimensions are 1 m. 70 by 0 m. 45 by 0 m. 70.

So marked a type should have a definite and not very long range in time : the height greater than the breadth should be a survival from M. K. practice and not last long. But what the range may be I do not know.

2. Group of two bodies and two coffins. The bodies lie head W. feet E.; a row of bricks laid on their edges separate them; they are well mummified and closely wrapped with narrow bandages. The western coffin (right) has square-topped ends and gabled lid. It was painted yellow with a red stripe along the ridge of the lid, 4 others down the sides and a  in red lines on the side. The other box coffin is similar, but with lower pitched roof.


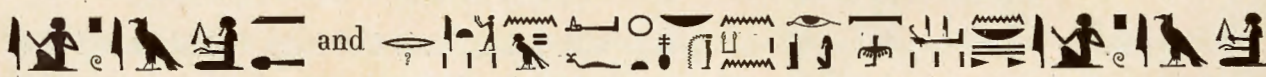

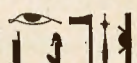

The decoration represents 5 panels or doors, white posts and lintels edged with black and red, the panels being divided by yellow bands. There is an eye  in black on white at the S. end of the long sides. The body lay S.N., with the head, that is, to the S. In the coffin were two dôm nuts and two rude clay bowls, very thick, 4 or 5 centimetres in diameter. A fifth body, not visible in the photograph, was found 30 centimetres below the W. coffin. It was wrapped in an envelope of palm-leaf midribs (gerid), and tied at intervals of a span with double strands of rope. Outside the wrapping were (1) a comb, (2) a wooden vase, (3) a double kohlstick case and the fine decorated spoon of wood, the handle of which represents a girl standing in a boat, picking lotus flowers (pl. XX, 6). Four of these burials and perhaps the last also were of a single period, probably early or middle New Empire.

3. A collection of the pottery found among the graves of the lower Egyptian series, the third cemetery from the surface. Few of them could with certainty be attributed to the grave for which they were made, but as a whole they must date most of these tombs to the late XVIIIth dynasty.

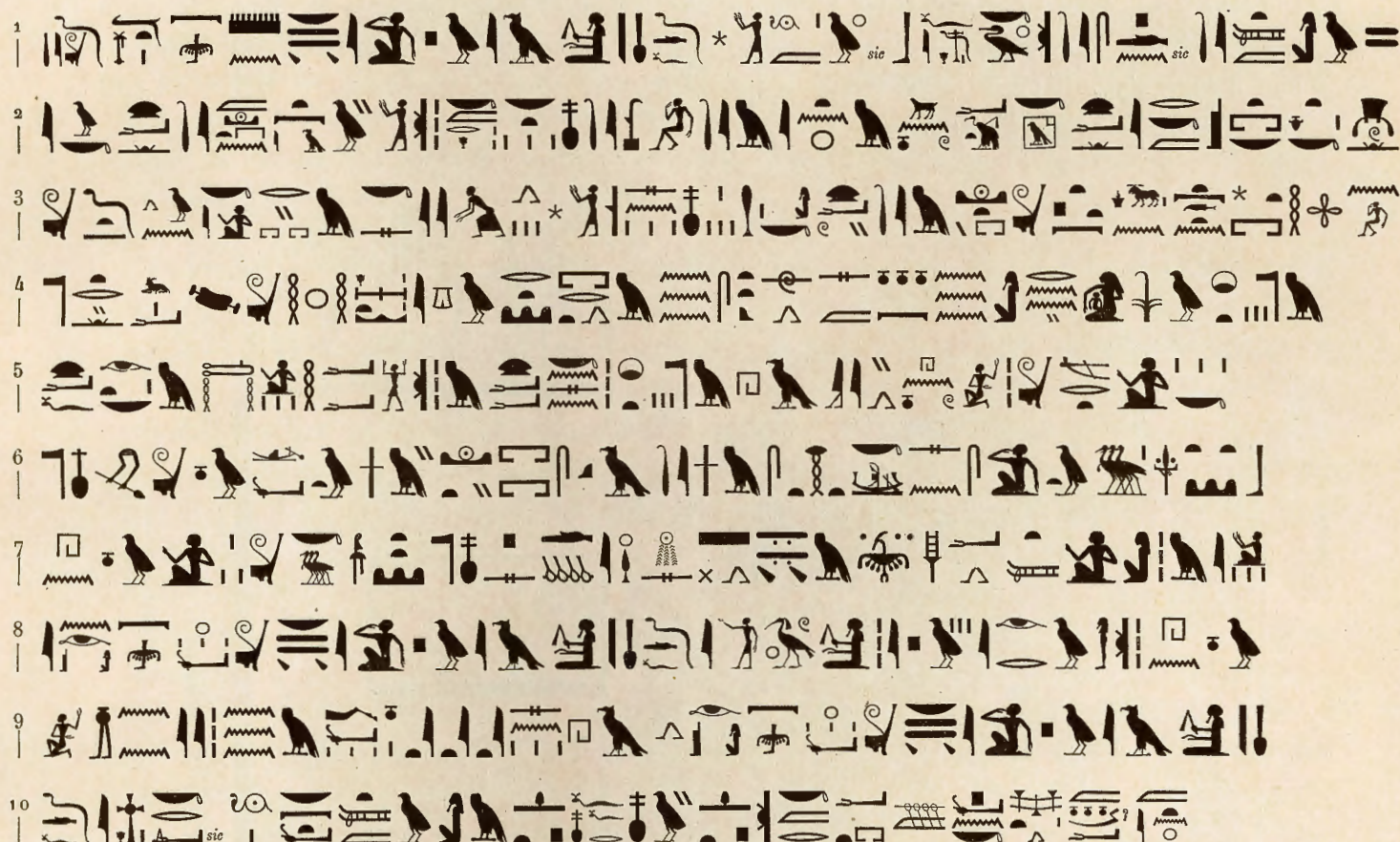
4. Group of pots from a single shaft (nos. 2602, 185), which had contained a considerable number of burials. The names Zedamonaufankh and Psamtik and a score of minute hieroglyphs in gold found in the dust, pointed to a late period for this group.


PLATE VIII. — General view of the western half of Apuia's tomb-chapel taken from the west side of the original tomb-shaft. Late XVIIIth dynasty.

PLATE IX. — Limestone stela with semi-circular top found in situ in the tomb chapel of Apuia. Above, on the left Apuia adores Osiris, on the right Horakhti.

The texts are  and 
 with  and (→)  above the two gods.

In the centre is a hymn to Ra, ten lines in length :

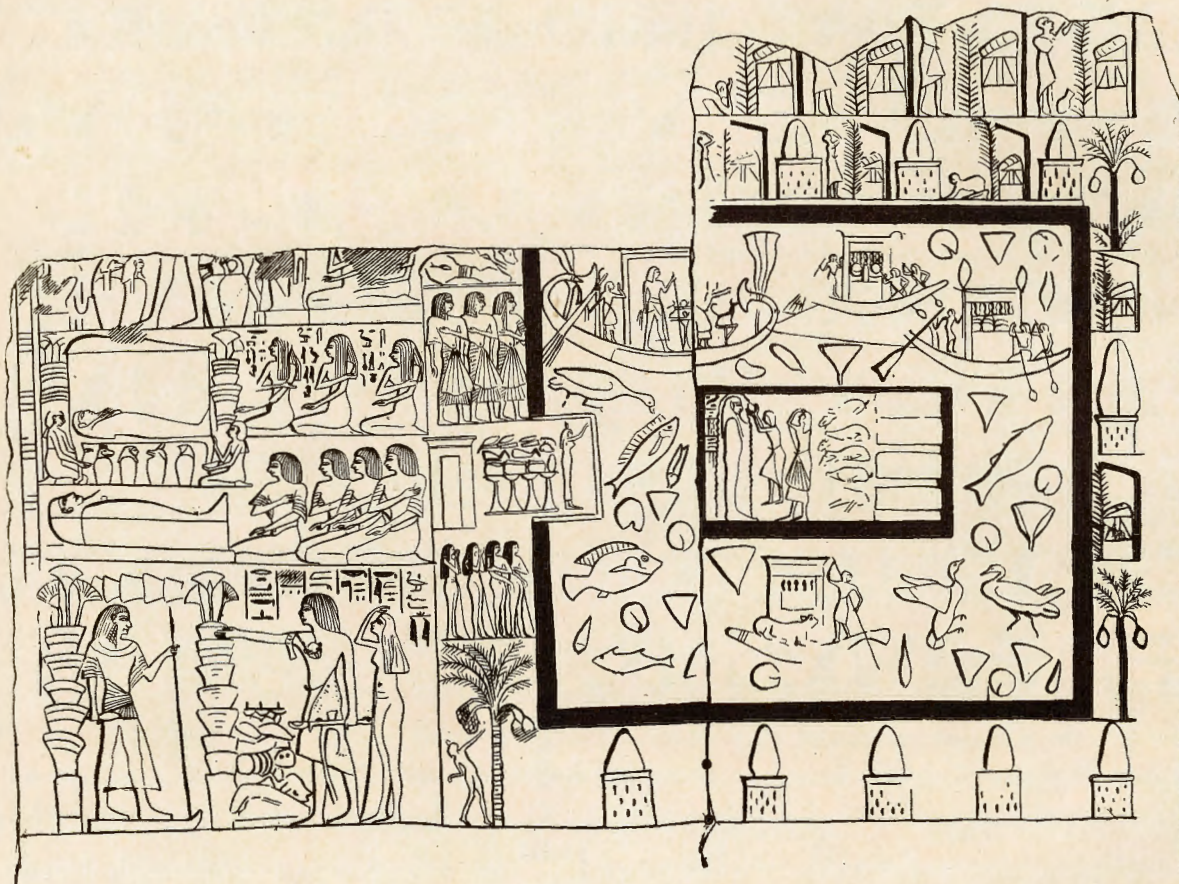


Below, Nefertari the wife kneels in mourning before Apuia's mummy, which is supported by Anubis. Behind her is a heaped-up altar with the Kheri-heb priest dressed in his leopard skin and holding a censer and a qebh vase. His name  has been erased and reincised. Next stand the three sons in a row, the furthest holding up his right hand. At the back are the seven daughters arranged two, two and three. The first two cross the right hand over to the left forearm in the old attitude of respect; the others raise their hands to their faces.

Height 1 m. 75. Breadth 1 metre.

PLATE X. — Two blocks fitting together (the left hand one 0 m. 72 by 0 m. 82, the right 1 m. 07 by 0 m. 57) from the north side of Apuia's tomb chapel. On the left some part of the preparation for the tomb was apparently represented in 5 registers, of which one and part of another are lost. In the uppermost remaining are the four Canopic vases, a standing male figure (a priest) and two women seated. In the second, Nefertari and her two daughters Awy and Nefertiti are seated before the mummy which is covered by a shrine or canopy : a formal bouquet is placed at each end of it. Such bouquets are still made by Cairo gardeners as presents to their employers. The two female supporters of the canopy must be the professional mourners.

Next below is the coffin again, but drawn larger : perhaps this is the outer coffin. Before it kneel the four sons, always in this formal attitude of veneration, if that be what it signifies. In the fourth and lowest register, twice as high as the others, Huy, one of the sons, stands facing a wooden (?) statue of his father. Apuia's image is placed on a sledge-like base and holds a dagger and a long staff. His son is draped in a leopard's skin, holds a censer in his left hand and stretches out his right towards the statue.



Behind him is a mourning female figure, presumably the mother. To the right of this figure is a vertical line and everything beyond it evidently belongs to another scene. We seem to be in or near an Egyptian cemetery. The square lake or tank in the centre is surrounded by a wall pierced by a large portal. Around the enclosure on three sides are tombs with pyramidal tops, palm trees and lightly made tables decorated with greenery. Before the tombs, but also before the tables, are mourners; what the sloping top of the tables may be, I fail to understand.

Outside the enclosure wall on the left the family approaches, the men on the left of the door, the women on the right. Above the men is an ox with its legs tied, doubtless a sacrifice. Between them, just inside the door, are four altars and standing with her back to them and her hands raised, is Isis. That the pond contained water, we cannot fail to observe : there are fish and duck and floating flowers; there are also four boats, one punted, two rowed, one towed. On the first, the lowest one, is an Apis; the big boat towed by the other two carries Apuia's statue. On the

square island in the middle of the tank stands the mummy with a priest pouring water on its forehead and one of the sons, mourning and throwing dust upon his head. Behind them are boxes and offerings of slain animals. Low down on the left is a touch of humour; a lad is fetching down dates by pelting the bunches with pebbles.

Now, if there existed near Memphis on the way to the cemetery, a tank which was intended as a replica of the Osireion at Abydos, this would be a very good picture of it. If it did exist, it would be on the very edge of the desert where there are ponds and duck to this day. But I have no real evidence.

PLATE XI. — 1. Limestone slab (1 m. 25 by 0 m. 55) from the W. side of Apuia's tomb chapel, where it was found on the E. face of a little side wall. Nefertari kneeling in grief before her husband's mummy, with her right hand touches its knee while her left palm is pressed to her brow. Further back stands a priest, sprinkling water on the mummy's head, as in the lake-island scene. His figure is rendered on a smaller scale, perhaps to show respect to the figure of the widow in front, perhaps because he was a mere youth; possibly, even, to indicate that he was in the background, though such a rendering of perspective would be certainly rare. Behind them, with a pile of flowers, dishes, jars and meat offerings intervening, are four figures in a line. The nearest of the four, a son or a lector, carries a tablet from which he is to read. The other three are priests, one carrying a censer and *hes* vase for aspersing, the middle one reading aloud from a papyrus, the third carrying in one hand a kind of sceptre, in the other a "haunch" sign, stiffly and slightly drawn as if it were made of metal; it does not seem intended for a real meat offering. Further to the right stands another of the sons, resting his chin upon his hand; behind him are four of the ladies of the house and again the one in front crosses her right arm over and lays the hand on her left elbow, while the figures behind raise their hands before their faces. To the left of the mummy stands an enormous bouquet. On the extreme left are the lower ends of three columns of hieroglyphs bearing the name of Nefertari, the office of Apuia and the name of one of the ladies Mutnefert. On this block a good deal of the flesh tints survives.

2. Limestone stela, 1 m. 25 by 1 m. 05 found in situ against the W. wall of Apuia's tomb chapel. Two columns of hieroglyphs on either side are inscribed on pilasters resting on a roughly hewn base, square in section. The centre of the stela is sunk and in two registers. Above are Apuia and his wife standing and adoring Osiris: below, they are seated and receive the veneration of their three sons, Parennefer, "controller of the artisans of the lord of the two lands", Huy and Nebmehit.

PLATE XII. — 1. This fine bas-relief was found in situ, on the outside of the W. wall of Apuia's chapel at the N. end. It covers three blocks of which fair photographs were taken, but the line drawing gives the effect better. This is surely an exceptionally fine effort of Egyptian draughtsmanship. One would like to know whether the horses were really so small as depicted. A mummied horse found recently (1925) is probably of some centuries later, and gives no conclusive evidence on this point.

2. A scene of military exercises in bas-relief on 3 blocks, found in situ on the north wall of the chamber west of the Apuia chapel, at right angles to the last. The surface of the stones is much damaged and here there can be no doubt that a drawing is superior to a photograph. The men bending forward are picking up arrows: the upright, spade-shaped object is, presumably a target. For these drawings as well as those of plates XIV-XIX we are indebted to Mrs. Quibell. Dimensions: 1 m. 38 by 0 m. 64.

PLATE XIII. — This block was found loose in the Apuia chapel. It represents in 4 registers scenes from four parallel workshops.

Above, a wooden(?) statue and a shrine are being carved. In the second a wheelwright, comfortably seated, trims a wheel held vertical and at a convenient height by his two assistants. The little man bending down appears to be carrying a heavy box on his back, but there is something very strange about the drawing here: if he stood up, the contents of the box would be upset. Possibly he is not carrying the box, or furnace, or whatever it is and this is meant to be on the ground while he is doing something to the great hook before him. The standing man may be bending a stave. In the third workshop one man engraves ornament on the neck of a metal vase placed on a wooden stand; another has his vase horizontally fixed on a wooden board with a cushion-like support of pitch(?); a third, squatting on a very low stool, looks up at the work on which he is engaged, a kneeling statue of the king, evidently a hollow casting.

The fourth and lowest register appears to represent the casting of metal and the making of harness.

To the left of the four workshops are three more scenes: above a sculptor, rather elaborately dressed, may be Apuia himself, engaged upon a statue; below is a polisher at work and still lower a surprisingly large figure of Bes, perhaps an exceptional commission which stood out in Apuia's memory. Dimensions: 0 m. 50 by 0 m. 45.

PLATE XIV. — Blocks from Apuia found loose in the filling.

PLATE XV. — Drawing of brightly coloured blocks probably of late XVIIIth dynasty, found reused as flooring flags with their faces downwards in the sand. The middle part was missing. They lay immediately to the N. of the N.E. shaft in the tomb numbered 2727 and at the level of the top of it.



They represent, in two registers, Ya  and Ti  seated: in the upper scene they are entertained by female musicians and a servant pours water into Ya's bowl. Below, offerings are made to them as after death. A priest in panther skin recites the offering formula. Length of top block 1 m. 42.

PLATE XVI. — Drawings of two coloured limestone blocks from the same tomb as the last plate (2727). In the upper register three men and two women, in the lower, three more men bring offerings. Upper block 1 m. 08 long.

PLATE XVII. — Three incised and coloured limestone blocks from the same tomb (2727).

1. On the left is a male adorant before a standing figure of Harendotes. Above are the ends of six columns of text, below, the tops of eight more. The adorant's name appears to be Mery-a.
2. The lady Sat, adoring Hathor mistress of Amentet and the sycomore. Dimensions : 0 m. 78 by 0 m. 69.
3. Fragment of ceiling decoration of interlacing circles. The colouring is in blue and white on a white ground. Dimensions : 0 m. 60 by 0 m. 30.

PLATE XVIII. — Drawings of four more blocks from the same tomb-chapel (2727).

1. Osiris with green face, seated; behind him Isis, in a red robe. Dimensions : 0 m. 65 by 0 m. 42.
2. This slab was found covered with a layer of rough plaster on removal of which another and finer layer appeared on which the main design had been modelled. Dimensions : 0 m. 52 by 0 m. 35.
3. Man and woman seated; a cylinder vase with round stopper is under her chair. Facing them is a priest, wearing a panther skin : he is drawn to a smaller scale. This block was taken from a wall on the N. side of the tomb chamber (2727) in which it had been reused.
4. Male worshippers facing right, god facing left. Between them two altar tables. The lower part only of the bodies is left.



PLATE XIX. — 1. Limestone slab from the court (2735 of pl. II), N.W. of Apuia's chapel. Dimensions : 0 m. 90 by 0 m. 47.

Huy, perhaps identical with Apuia's second son, kneels before Atum; above are ten short columns of hieroglyphs.

To the left, in a separate frame behind Huy and with her back to him, is a seated lady, She-mat-n-Amen Merit. The same name and title were twice inscribed on a two-figure sculpture group found (2721) close by.

2. Two slabs fitting together found reused as flooring flags, face downwards in the sand, immediately to N. of and on a level with the top of the brick shaft in chamber (2727). In the shrine is Osiris with face painted green and to right outside is the goddess Maat.

PLATE XX. — 1, 2, 3. Three views of a very delicately carved statuette, 9 centimetres high, representing a small boy. Two disproportionately large carnelian earrings had been attached to the lobes of the ears by gold wire; one had broken loose.

The wooden base bears two lines of hieroglyphs, the   formula, very clearly inscribed, followed by the name which is far from being clear and had been added by another hand.

The pose of the head, somewhat thrown back, the sloping crown, the excessive projection of the occiput and the inflated stomach are all reminiscent of the Akhenaten period.

The statuette was wrapped, as if it were a mummy, in several thicknesses of fine cloth, which was partly carbonised and eaten away. It was found in a wooden coffin with arched lid, panelled sides and square, raised ends. The sides were coloured yellow with perpendicular stripes of red. The coffin contained two bodies lying, one W. E. the other E. W.; one was noted (from the closed sutures of the head) as being an aged person, the other was a woman. This burial lay near the main shaft of Apuia's chapel. It was strange to find in this poor coffin so charming a work of art. Such work can never have been cheap; the statuette may have been a memorial of a son lost by these old people long before.

4. At a depth of $1 \frac{1}{2}$ metres below most of the late Egyptian anthropoid coffins a ruined burial was found; two skulls and part of one body had been left and near by was a decayed basket containing a lot of small objects, a selection of which are here shown. They were :

1. The alabaster vase on the right, 10 centimetres high.
2. A similar vase in fragments.
3. The serpentine vase with handle in the form of a monkey.
4. Wooden goose shown in this group and in the drawing below. Length of body 0 m. 12.
5. Two fragments of kohl-sticks.
6. Rims and other fragments of 3 long necked bottles.
7. Small wooden box (0 m. 13 by 0 m. 06 by 0 m. 05) with ornament of strips of ebony and bone.
8. Reed containing kohl.
9. Silver ring with oval carnelian bezel; a second silver ring attached to this by oxidation, bears as bezel a scarab inscribed
10. A jasper bead.
11. Carnelian bead of flat shell shape.
12. Carnelian bead in form of a duck with head turned back.
13. Small scarab 0.13 millimetres long, with elytra of carnelian inlaid. On flat side and three uræi, one above the other on each side of the cartouche.
14. Small plaque of lapis-lazuli with remains of bronze ring.
15. Similar plaque, with in a square on each side, but no ring.
16. Duck of blue faience.



5. Sketch by Fitzroy H. Darke of the duck box above.

6. Drawing, again by Darke, of the wooden spoon found with a poor coffinless burial. The body was wrapped in a mat made of ribs of palmleaves. With it were a comb, a wooden vase of the same shape as the alabaster in group 4 above and a double kohl case.



PLATE XXI. — In one shaft (2757) (pl. II) two coffins were found, those of Anpuemhat and Usermut and with them a set of models which were the most varied and instructive till then known but the wonderful series of Mehenketure since found in Thebes by the New-York expedition has relegated them to comparative obscurity.

- 1-2. Two views of the models of Anpuemhat as they were found.
3. The mummy of Usermut as it appeared when the lids of the two coffins had been lifted.
4. The Canopic box of Anpuemhat with its contents. (Dimensions 0 m. 49 by 0 m. 49 by 0 m. 53).

PLATE XXII. — 1. Wooden model of papyrus raft painted green with red ties. Length 0 m. 76. The mast is up; the two yards lie on the deck. Three men are in the position of hauling on halyards while a fourth, between and below, leans forward with a spike in his hand. Nearer the mast are two men squatting, another behind the hauling group: all face the bow. The steersman has a paddle, the lookout a sounding pole. The owner sits on his high seat under a canopy. On the white painted deck are a mallet, 2 mooring pegs, a Y-shaped mastrest, a gang plank, two spearcases (shown below). No thwarts are indicated. As the sail is being set, clearly the boat is bound south.

These boat-shaped rafts are still made, but very far up the Nile. The ferryman on Lake Tsana made for Mr. Grabham of the Sudan service a model of the sort of boat he makes and plies. It gets hopelessly waterlogged after 6 weeks and its last trips look miraculous, for the deck is flush with the water and on it the fares appear to stand without support. However, a new boat can be made for, I think, 30 P. T.

This model was very kindly brought down by Grabham the long journey to Cairo and was handed to me for the Museum, where it is now shown among the M. K. models.

2. Wooden model of papyrus raft, 0 m. 72 long, painted green with red ties. This boat is paddling against the wind, but with the stream, so mast and yards are shipped and carried on the mast-rest and cabin roof. The mast has a bronze tip with 3 pairs of loops to attach shrouds to. In the bow is a man with a sounding pole: the steersman wields a paddle, as do the rest of the crew. On the deck are a mallet and two pegs, all painted red and three conical objects 4 centimetres high, the nature of which is not clear. The proprietor was made of a superior wood, dark in colour, and his eyes, wig and skirt had been painted.

PLATE XXIII. — Two models of ships from the same tomb.

1. Wooden model 0 m. 90 long, of a ship rowed by a crew of ten men. The mast is shipped and laid on two rests. The rudder is a very large oar turned on its axis by the tiller arm. The proprietor sits in his cabin, on the roof of which shields are painted; beside him are his trunk and his headrest and before him sits his servant(?). On the deck are two red pegs and a fender, these fixed near the bows; a heavy stool for stepping the mast, 2 spear cases, 10 pegs of dark wood and 4 little masts, all these for a tent or canopy. Beside these there are two conical objects 4 centimetres high, as in the last raft, and two pairs of yokes for carrying luggage. The black holds for hawsers(?), two on each side, seem new.

2. Wooden ship, 0 m. 75 long, painted yellow. The mast is up. Four sailors are hoisting the sail; a fifth, between them, holds a marlingspike. Three others squat on the deck, unoccupied

for the moment. In the prow stands a man with a sounding pole, in the stern is the steersman, the great rudder and a mast rest.

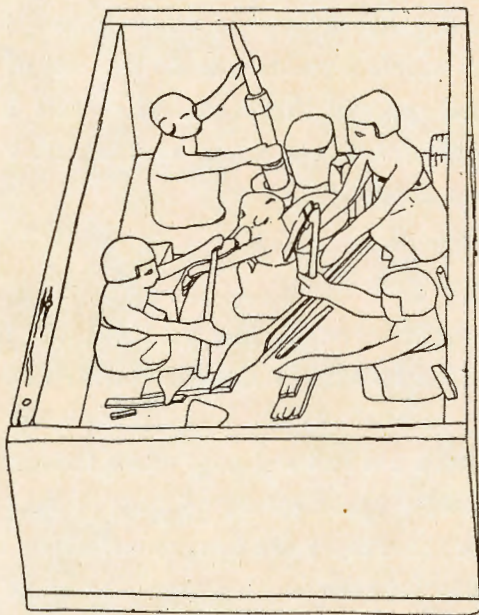
The deck is painted white with red thwarts. Near the prow there is a red line, axial with a \times cross in black at the end; this will represent the rope which in various pictures is seen tying the two ends of the ship together. On the deck are ten leaf-shaped oars, a mallet, two pegs, a gangplank, three pairs of yokes, two yards but no trace of sails, two spearcases painted white with black splashes, one with red tip and base, the other with black. There is also a rod or beam of D section the nature of which is not clear.

The cabin has a stout arched roof painted in chequers with shields of black and white depicted as hanging on it. Inside is the proprietor; he is made of the superior wood and behind him are his trunk and headrest made in one piece. Before him is a servant with his right arm crossed over his chest in an attitude of respect and near him is again this conical object, made of the good wood, 5 centimetres long, which must be something closely connected with the deceased.

Certain marks on the boat are noticeable and must have a meaning; the peak is black and there is a black cross on each side, one third way along the deck.

PLATE XXIV. — 1. Another model from the same tomb. It is a tray, 0 m. 52 by 0 m. 47 by 0 m. 10 with a doorway left in one long side and represents a combined brewery and butcher's yard.

Near the door is a slaughtered ox. One man holds a bowl to catch the blood. The butcher's knife is painted red, the ox black and white. The man standing by with a staff under his arm must have held some tool, as his two hands are holed for pegs. On one side of this group is a



man standing in a white tub: he is treading dough. Beyond him, in the corner of the yard, are two girls grinding corn. Next, to the left are two more girls working great pestles but their mortar has disappeared. Then come two furnaces, one of beehive form, the other flat-topped, with women poking the fires. The man with hands daubed white, who sits before a grooved board, is breaking up the lumps of fermented bread before passing them to the next man who works them through a sieve. The general colour of this model is slate; the women are painted a dirty yellow, the men red.

2. The carpenter's shop is a small model, 0 m. 33 by 0 m. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 0 m. 10. One end was roofed over and under it could be seen a box, very large in comparison with the human figures. The roof had to be forced up before it could be examined, when it was found to contain a set of carpenters' tools.

The paddles seen on the floor must have fallen from one of the boats and are not in place here. Of the five workmen one appears to be drilling a vase, using a bowl of some white ma-

terial, perhaps sand, as a support to his work; the man in the middle keeps up the fire with a blowpipe, another drills a hole in a block of wood, a fourth works with an adze, while the last, the nature of whose occupation is not so clear, has his hands stretched over an open red bowl; at his side are two tallish black pegs. It is possible that these are supplies of clay, that he is a potter and that the bowl is his wheel or tournette.

The tools were decayed to a light, porous state which is near destruction, but for which molten paraffin wax is an admirable cure. The nature of most of them is sufficiently plain; the adze, the saw, the axe (with thread ties still in place), the mortising chisel, the drills with drillcap and bow, the cubit, the plummet and scribe's palette. The knives on long handles are a little puzzling. I said so one day to a party of Australian soldiers when one of them, whose name I regret not to be able to give, offered an explanation which is very possibly correct. «I used to be in some islands N. of Australia and the natives there are great sailors and fancy themselves a good deal as boat builders. When shaping the prows they stand well back and cut off shavings with knives mounted on long handles just like these».

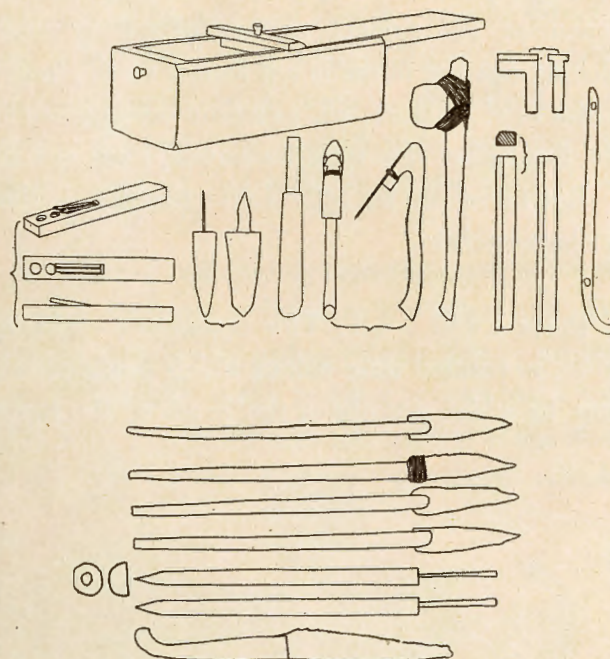


PLATE XXV. — 1. Model of a granary, o m. 52 by o m. 47. It is covered with a thin layer of plaster and painted yellow; the door and door frames red. The main door will open and shut: there is a peg in the wall to represent a fastening and a hole in the door opposite it. Inside the yard are two men holding corn measures, a third man standing and an overseer with whip in hand, seated. The doors through which the corn was withdrawn are indicated by red painted lines. In the corner is a stair supported by an arch; a labourer is coming up it with a bag of corn on his shoulders, two others are emptying their bags through the holes in the granary roof, while a scribe, assisted by an apprentice, writes down the number of sacks carried. Traces of writing remain on his tablet.

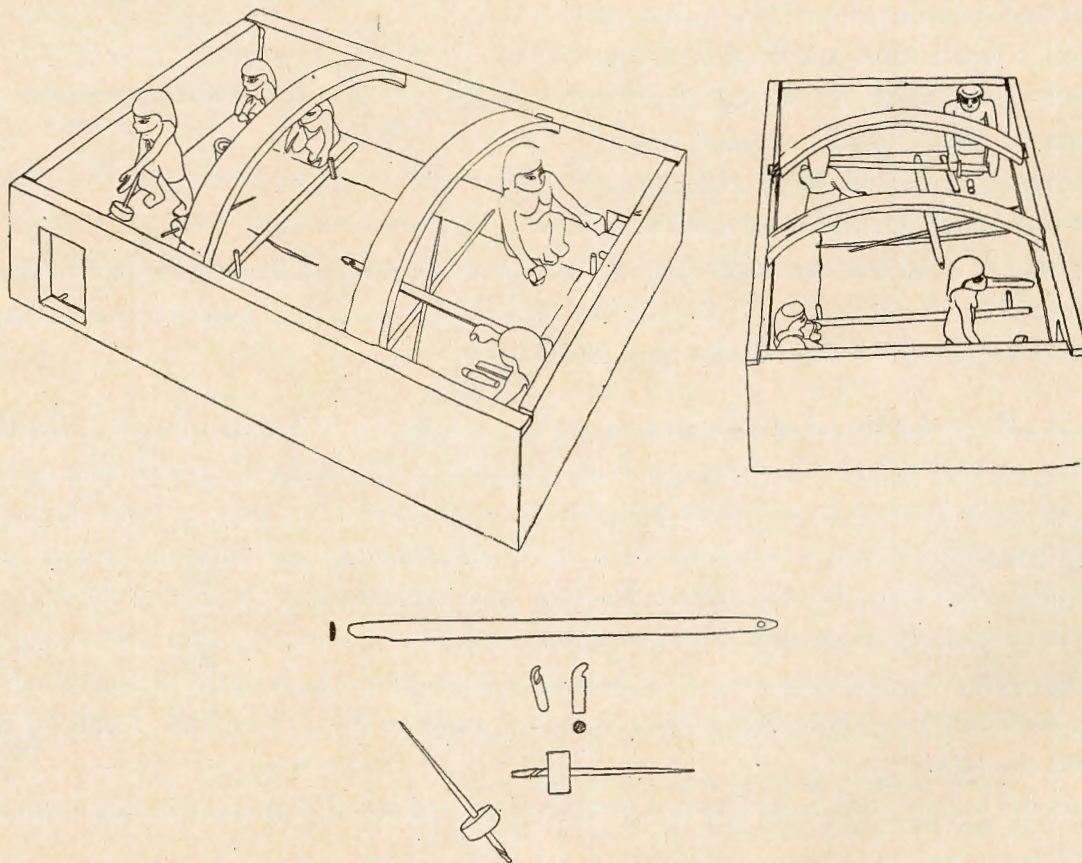
This model was in good condition and contained a good handful of corn thrown down loosely in the yard.

2. Model of a little flax factory. This again is quite small, o m. 32 by o m. 18. The two men on the left holding a staff in their hands are leaning slightly backwards; opposite them is a peg stuck in the ground; evidently they were twisting a rope. The little furnace on the right is rounded on the top and carries four little saucepans. The man with his back turned to us is beating flax: he has the flax-beater's club and a stout block of wood before him. Another workman

with club over his right shoulder and carrying his block under the left arm, turns away. He has a peg projecting from his head : evidently he carried something, a vase for example, but the object was not found. This model must give but a summary picture of the process : the furnace and pans may represent a way of softening the fibres, though this seems very slow and expensive; the modern method of retting must surely be the ancient one too. The process of picking out the fibres is not shown at all, in any case. And whether the rope we see being made is the final product, or, as seems much more likely, some preliminary stage in the treatment of the flax before it is spun or woven, I am not able to say.

But there can be little doubt that flax is the material being dealt with; the shape of the club is characteristic.

PLATE XXVI. — 1. This model of a spinning and weaving shed, 0 m. 49 long and 0 m. 31 wide, is painted slate colour which doubtless signifies black brick. What the two arched pieces may be which are above the heads of the figures and not attached to anything on the floor, is



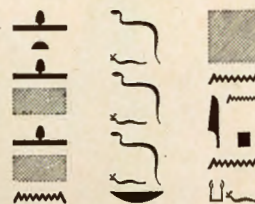
not clear : they may be a summary rendering of a barrel arch. We should expect fine weaving to be carried out in a covered shed. All five of the little figures are girls. One stands facing the door, her right foot raised : one spinning whorl lies before her, one is between her right arm and her thigh. This accomplished girl must have spun two threads at once, lifting first the left

leg, then the right, running the whorls rapidly on her thigh to give them the necessary rotation. Another possibility is that she is doubling her thread. Opposite the door in the farther corner sit two young women with their backs to the wall. Before them is a basin with a loop handle inside at the bottom : they are doubtless preparing in some way thread for the weaving.

Two girls work the loom; they sit one on each side of the web and face in opposite directions. That they are engaged in weaving is evident but a complete explanation of the model is beyond my powers. The four pegs stuck into the ground evidently serve to keep in place the cross bars round which the warp is stretched : the two similar pointed rods must in some way carry each a half of the warp threads and by being alternately raised and sunk, form the shed through which the shuttle passes back and forth.

But the long flat bar pierced at one end, the cylindrical rod slightly tapering (length 23 centimetres) the spike 9 centimetres long, square at one end but pointed at the other and, lastly, the two pieces shaped like a shoe (each of the weavers had one within reach), are by no means obvious of meaning. They have been explained as supports for the heddles, raised and knocked out before and after each passage of the shuttle : this is probably correct, tedious as the method seems. The near weaver, the one partly hidden by the arch of the roof, has some cylindrical object in her hand, almost certainly the shuttle.

2. Four statuettes, the girls with offerings made of cheap wood painted; the outer ones, representing the owner of the tomb, made of the dark Syrian wood which was known to be proof against the white ant. The offering bearer on the left (o m. 35 high) carries a goose and a round basket. On the base of the statuette is an inscription written in rather cursive characters in 3 short columns.



The other, o m. 34 high, has flowers in her right hand and carries a square basket on her head. The paint, light of colour, had mostly fallen. The edge of the base was painted red. Above it was the inscription :—

Both of the wooden portraits had lost their left arms; we saw them but they were post saving. The bases had been inscribed but were illegible.



PLATE XXVII. — 1. View of the mastaba of Kaemhesit, so far as it had been dug out at this time. The view is taken from the north. The arch in the far right hand should be noted.

2. Gives the decoration of one of the pillars : the pattern is that of the decorated false doors.

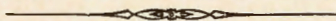
3. The base and the two feet of a lifesize wooden statue found in the serdab south of the pillared hall : the base was doubtless in situ, though the statue had disappeared. It stood on three large bricks, each o m. 53 by o m. 25 by o m. 20. The statue had faced north.

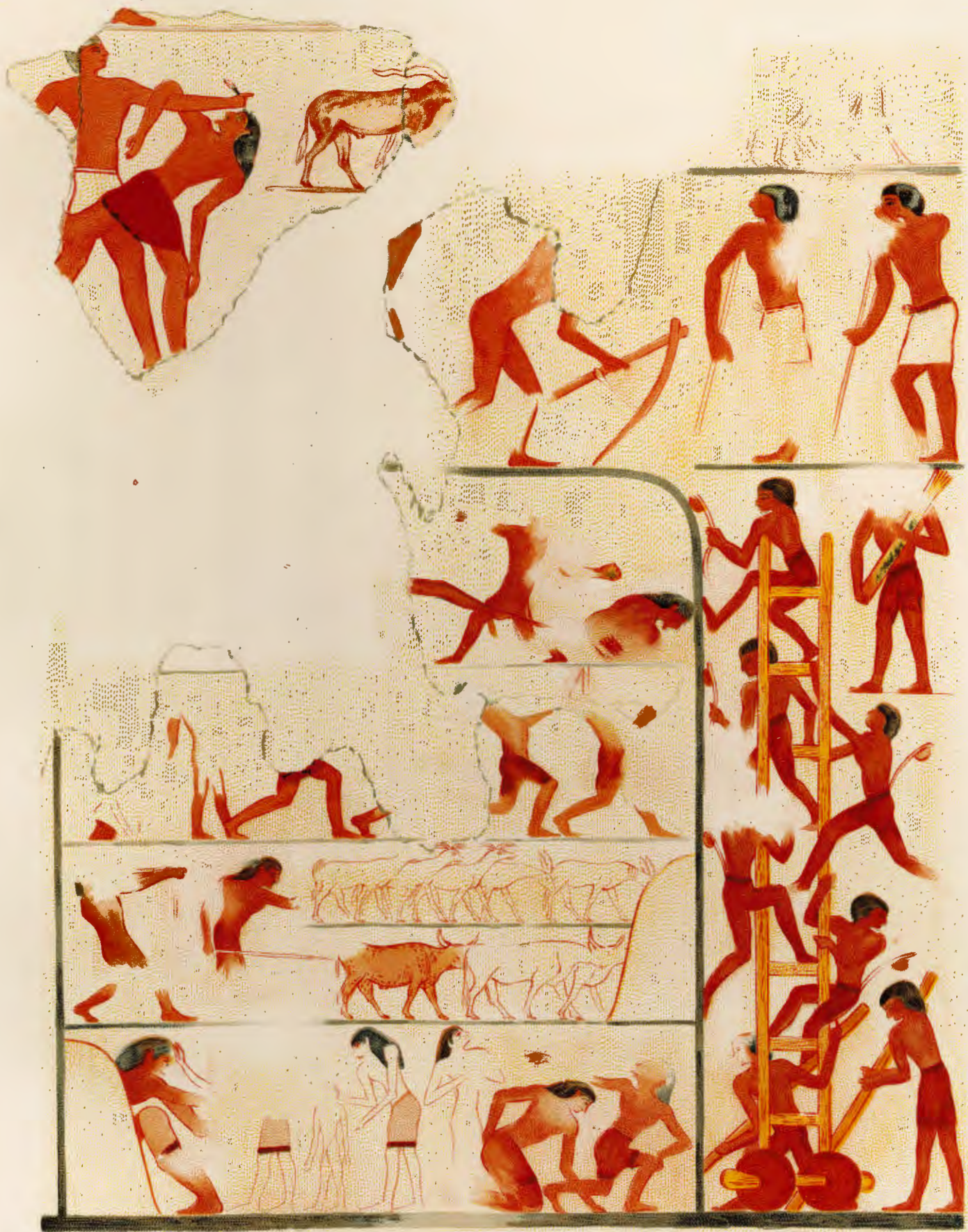
PLATE XXVIII. — Statue of Kaemhesit, his wife and son, found in the chamber west of the three-columned hall.

Height o m. 52.

PLATE XXIX. — Two views of the fine limestone statuette of Kaemhesit found in the S. W. corner of the three-columned chamber of his tomb. It was in very good preservation and when the dry brick dust fell away and this bright little face looked up at us, the effect was startling. The flesh colour is a bright brick-red, the short wig is black; one side of the skirt is yellow, the other white. There are, it seems two separate necklaces.

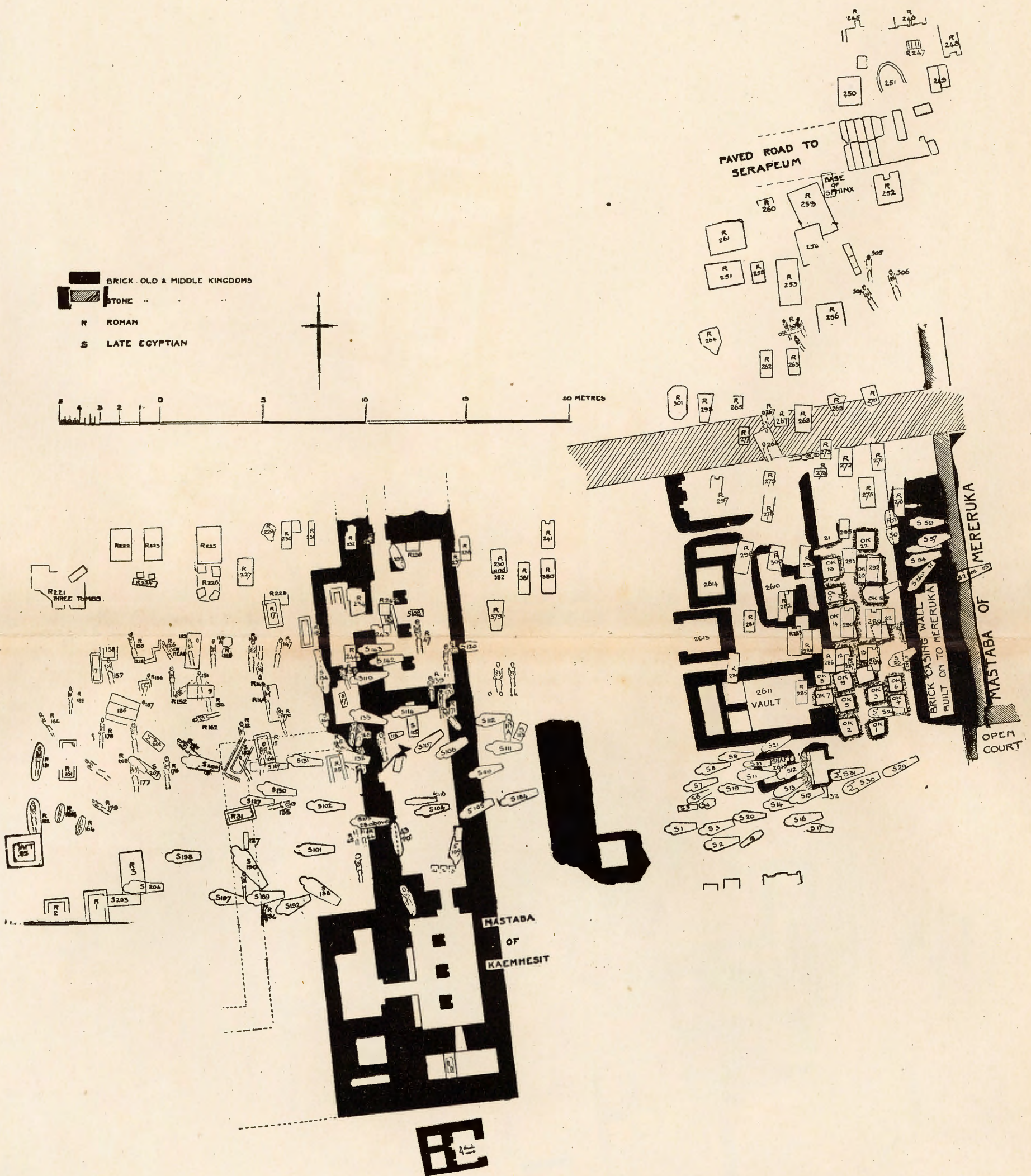
Height of statue 0 m. 453.



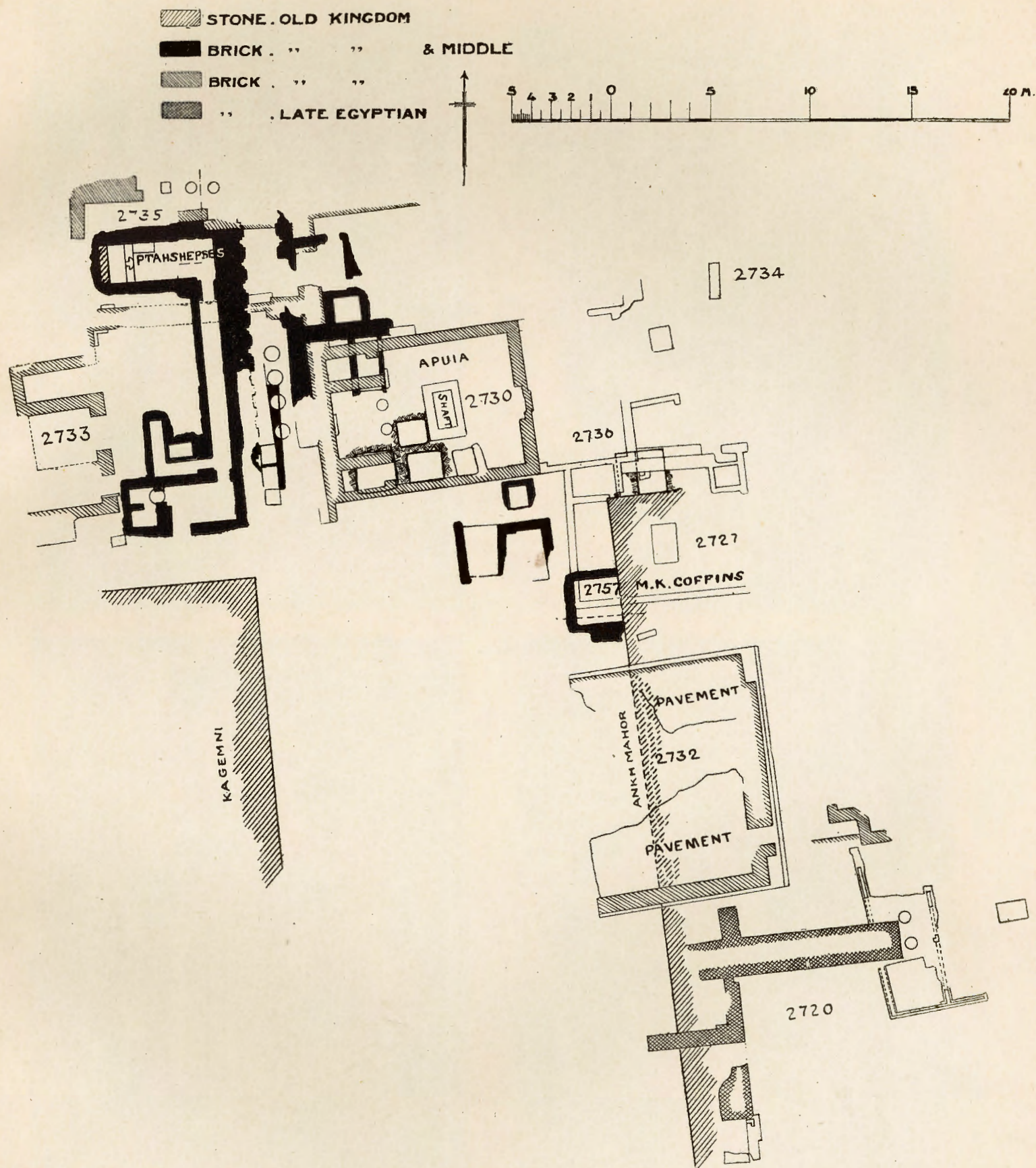


Town Hall attacked by Scaling Party.

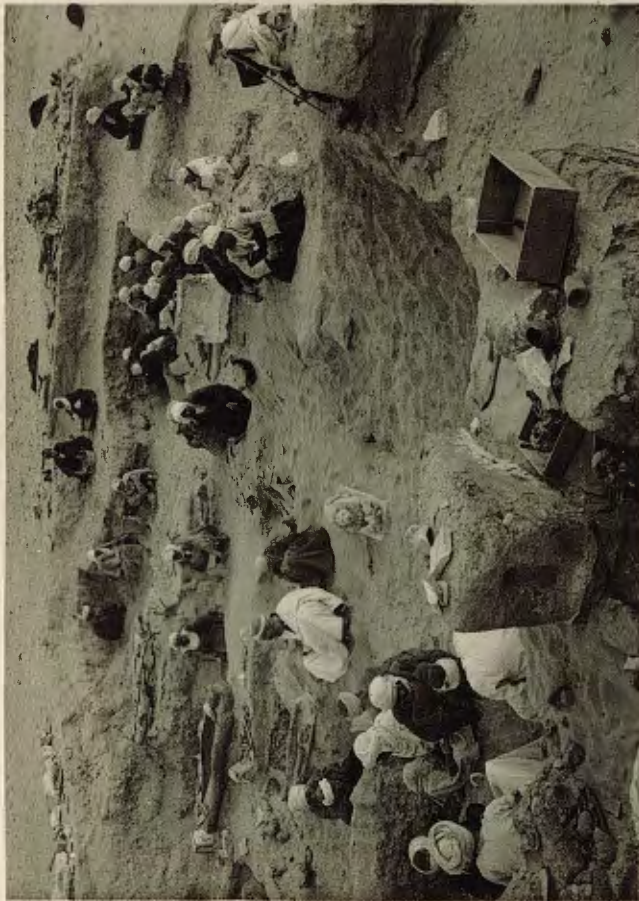
A.A.Q.



Plan of excavations West of the Mastaba of Mereruka.



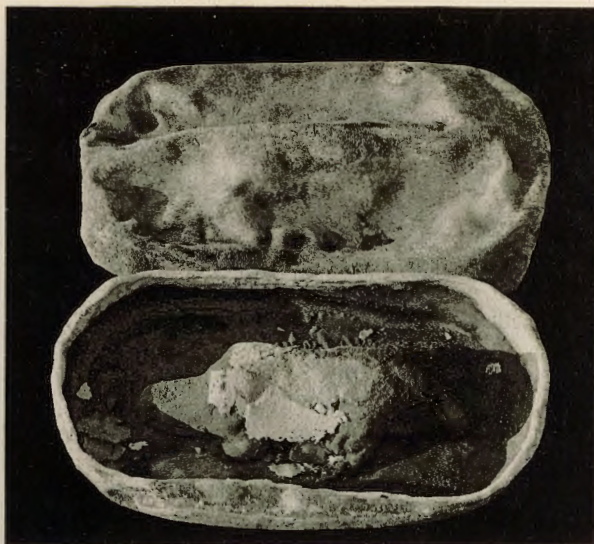
Plan of excavations East of Kagemni.



Roman tombs.



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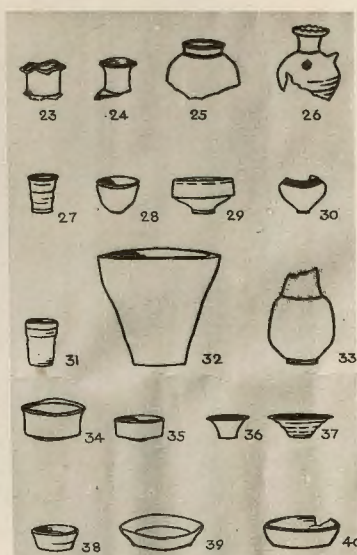
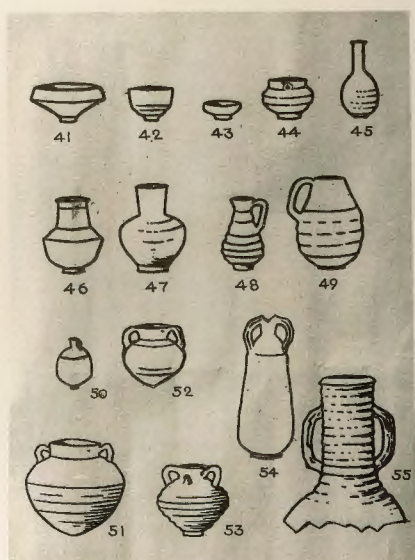


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From Roman cemetery.



Roman pottery.



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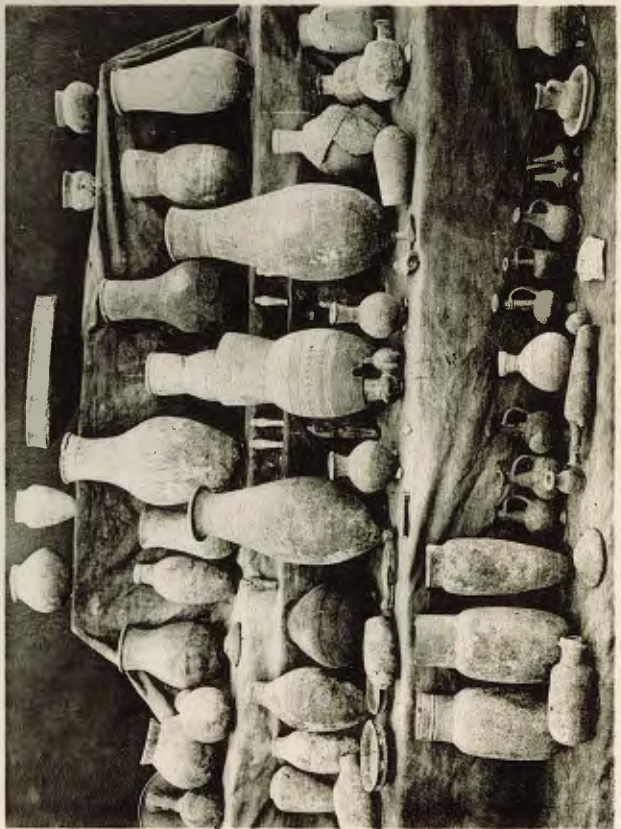
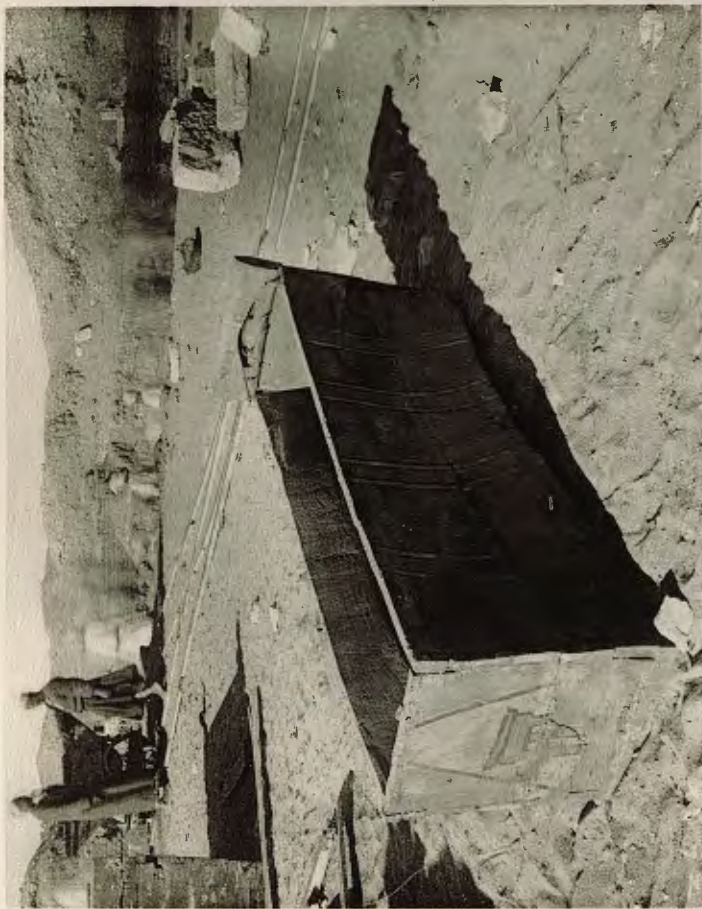


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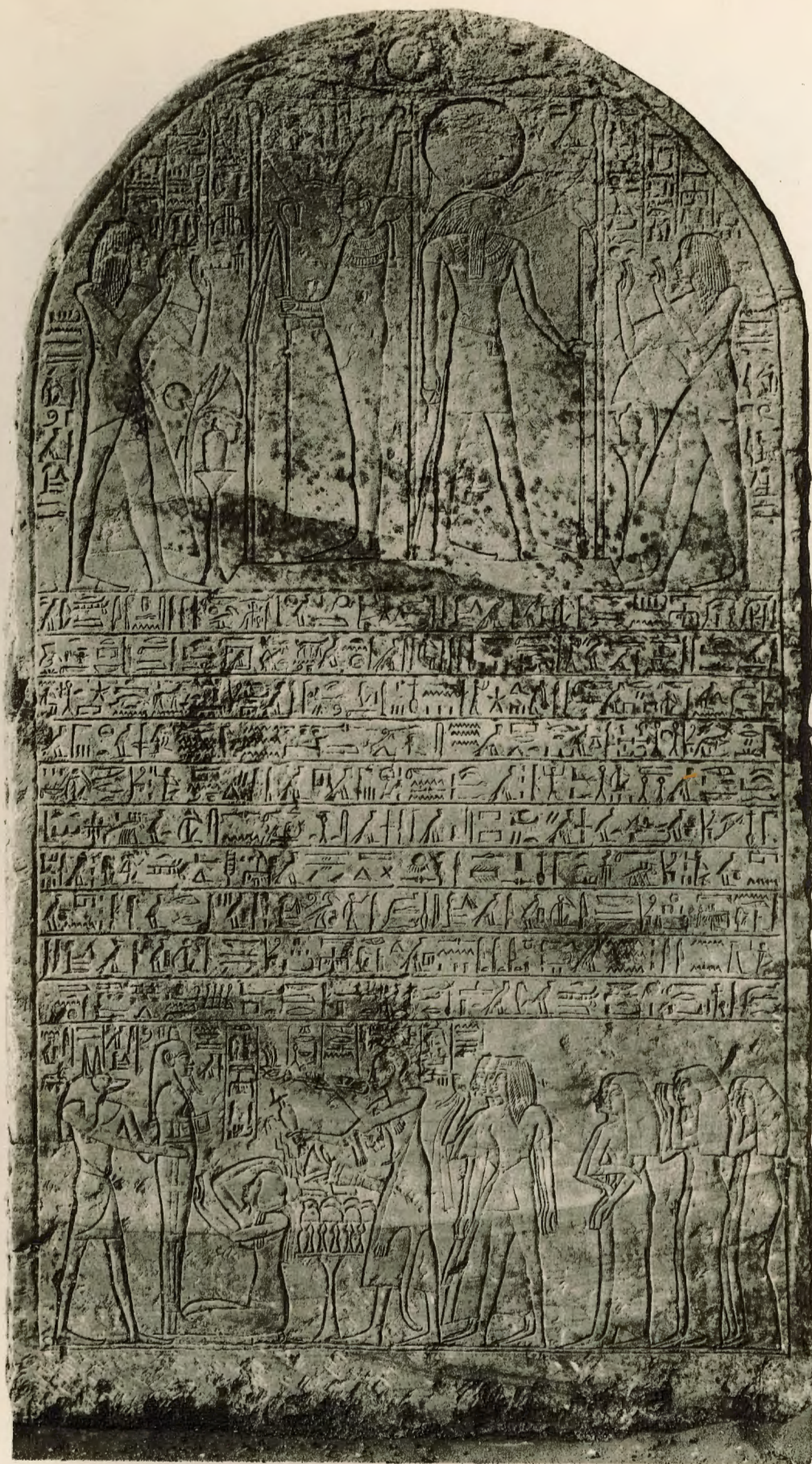
Late dynastic burials.



N. E. Coffins and pottery.



Chapel of Apuia.



Stela of Apuia. Hymn to Ra.



From Apuia chapel.



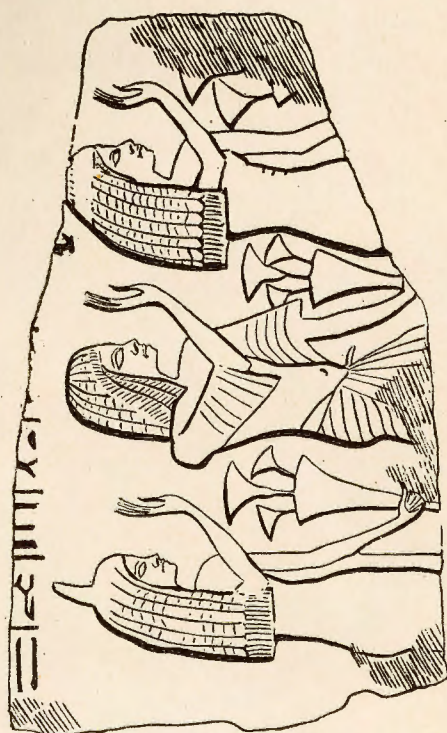
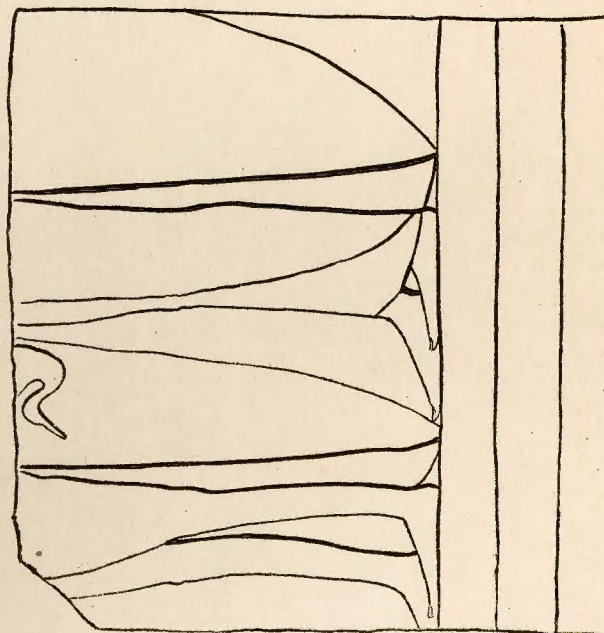
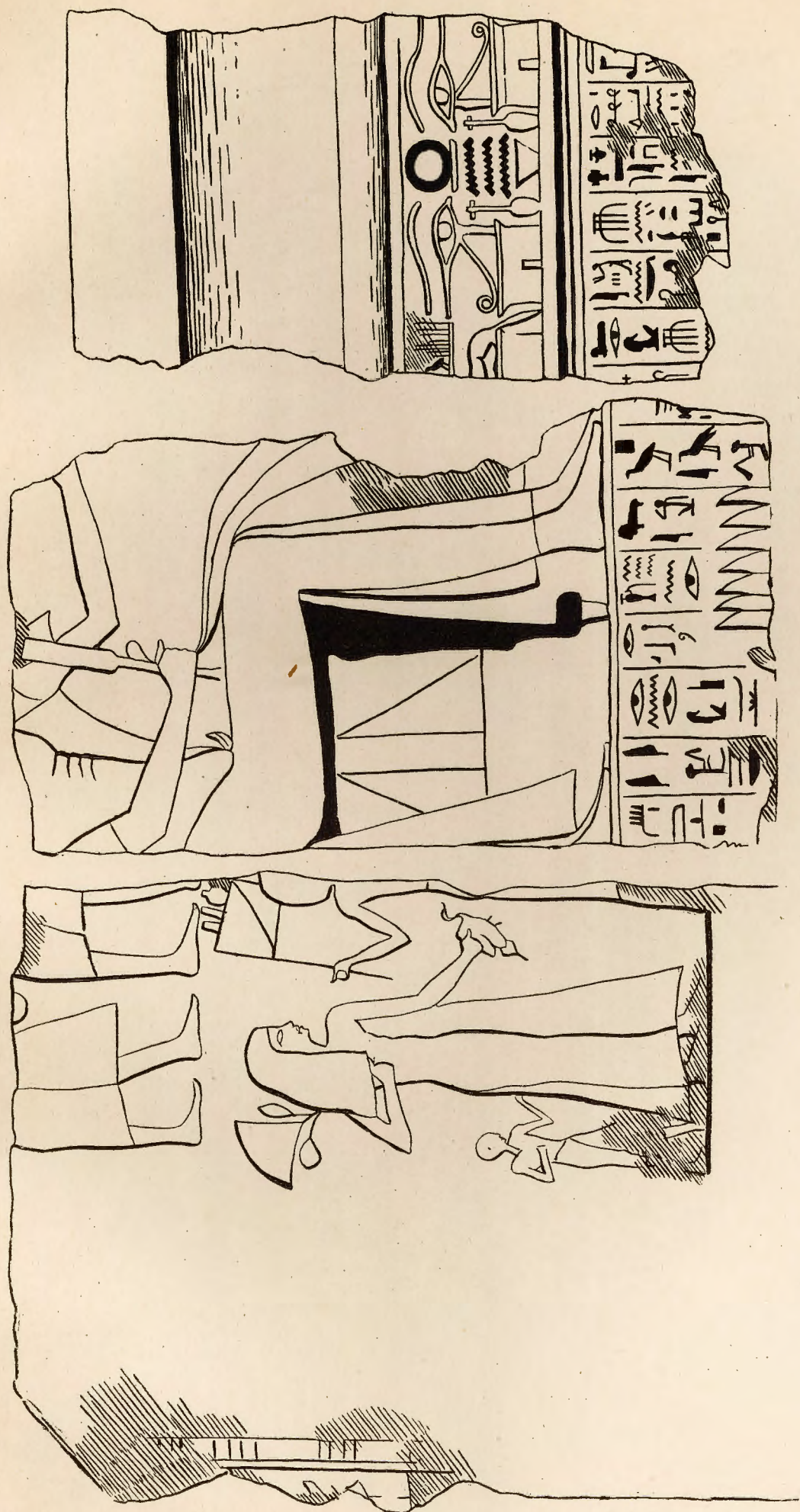
From Apuia.



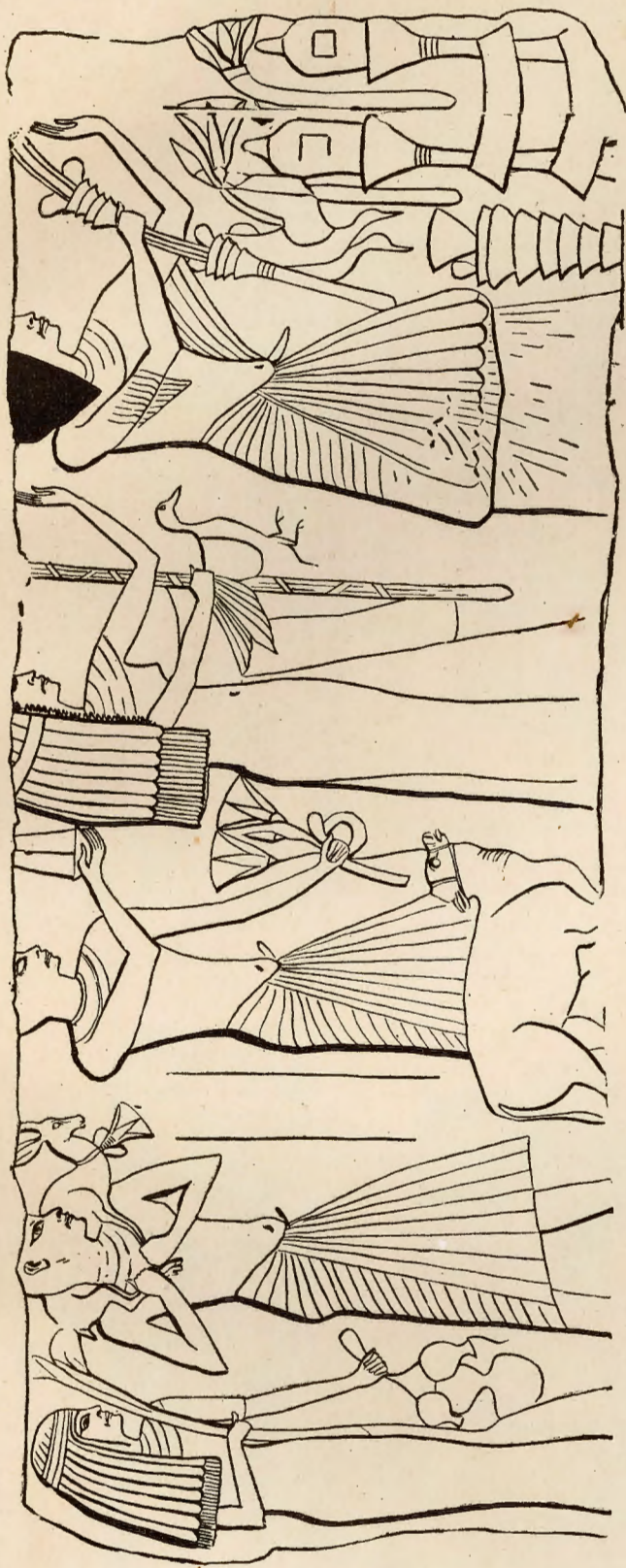
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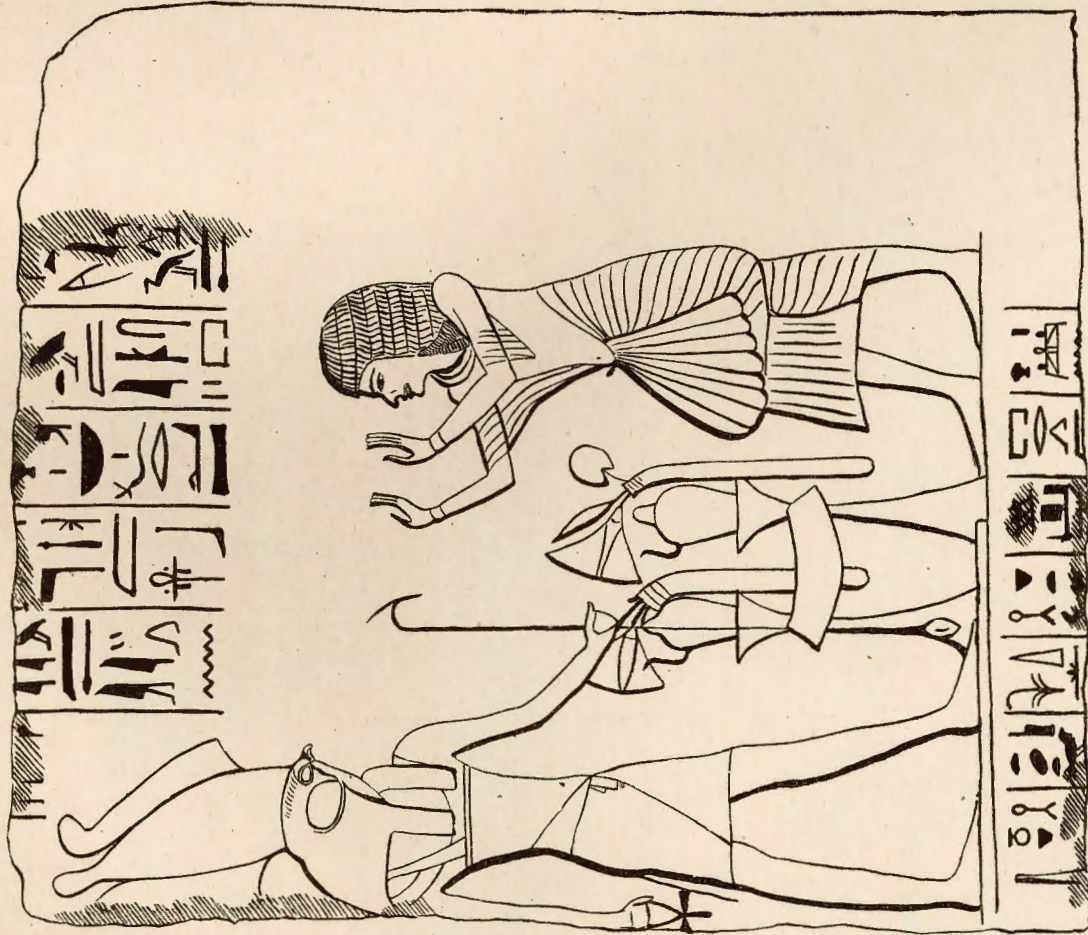


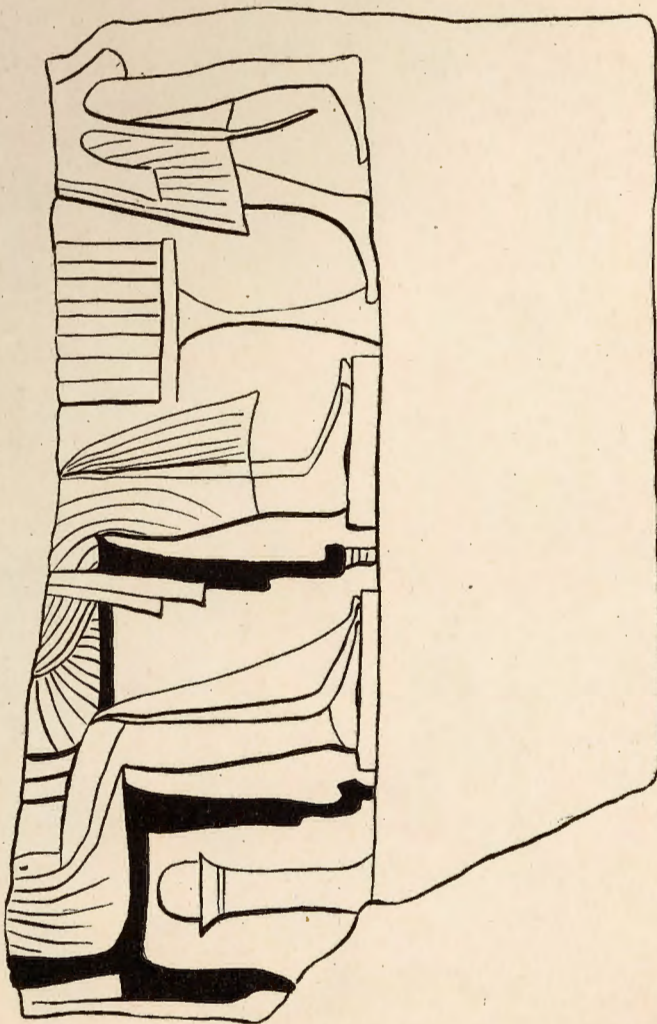
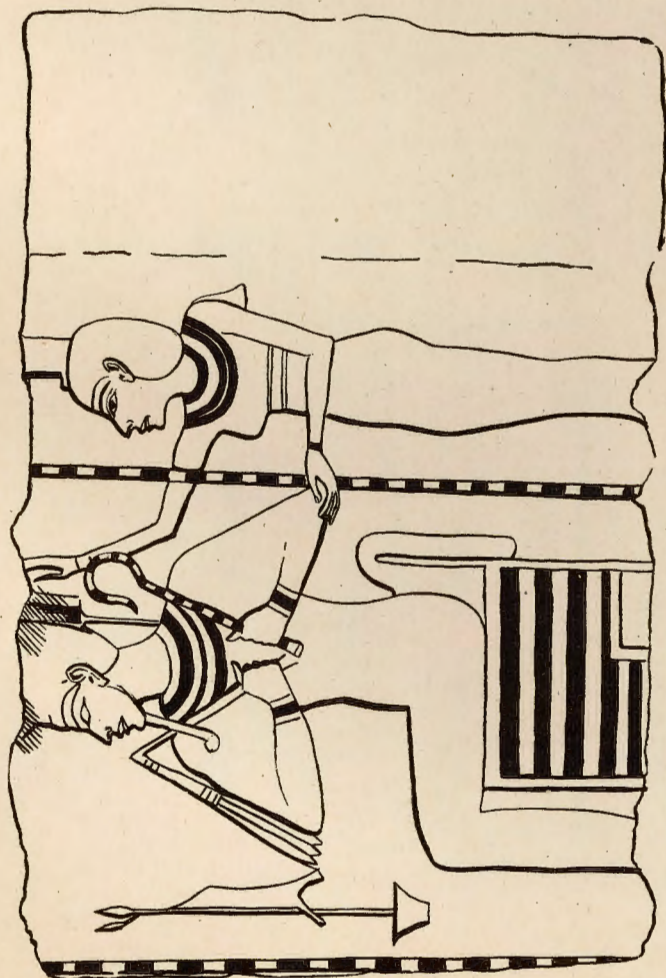
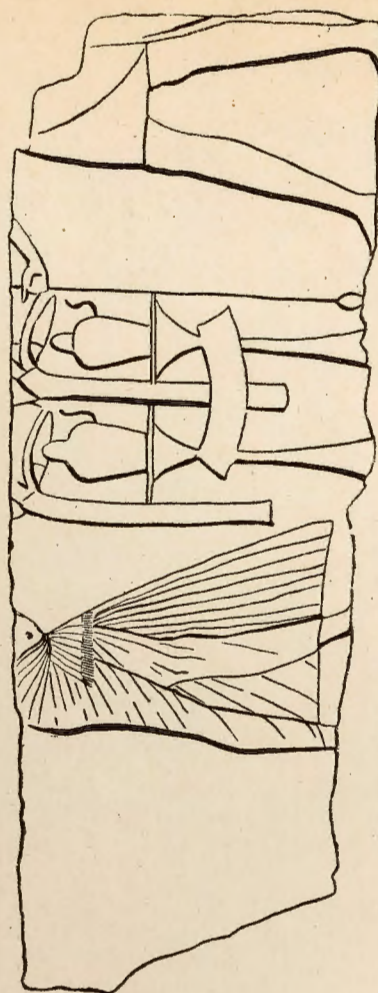
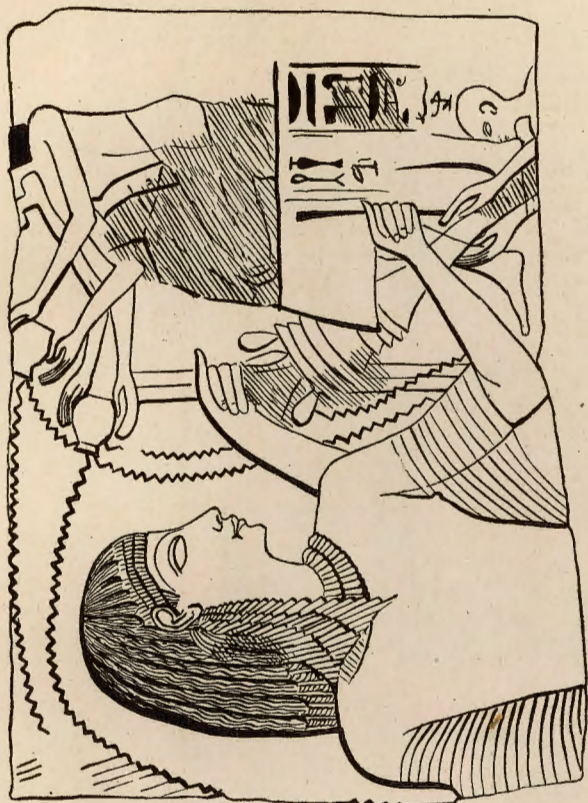
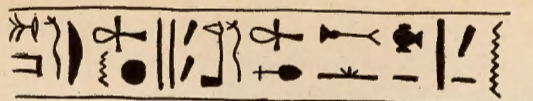
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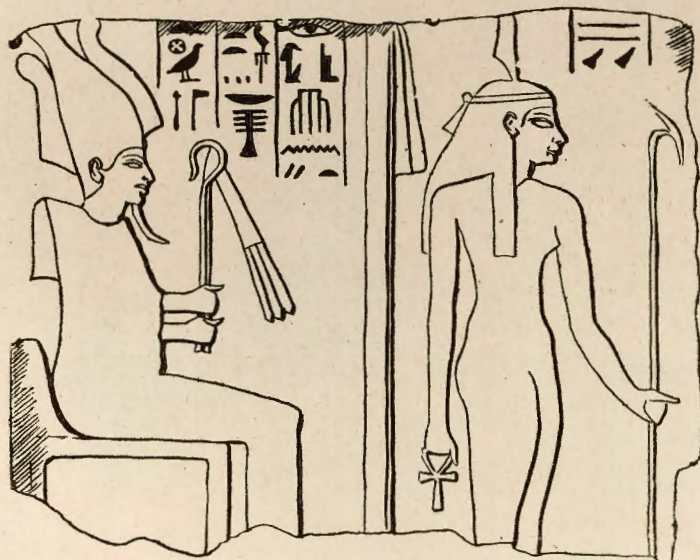
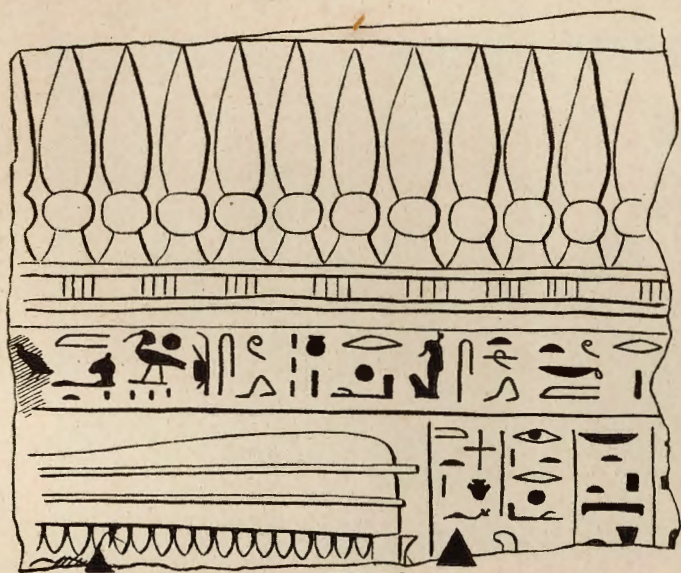














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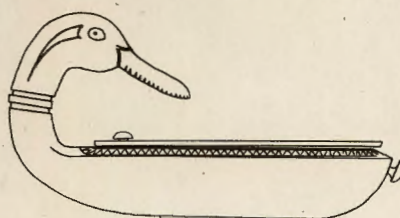
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Statuette, spoons.



2



4



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Tomb of Anpuemhat and Usermut.



1

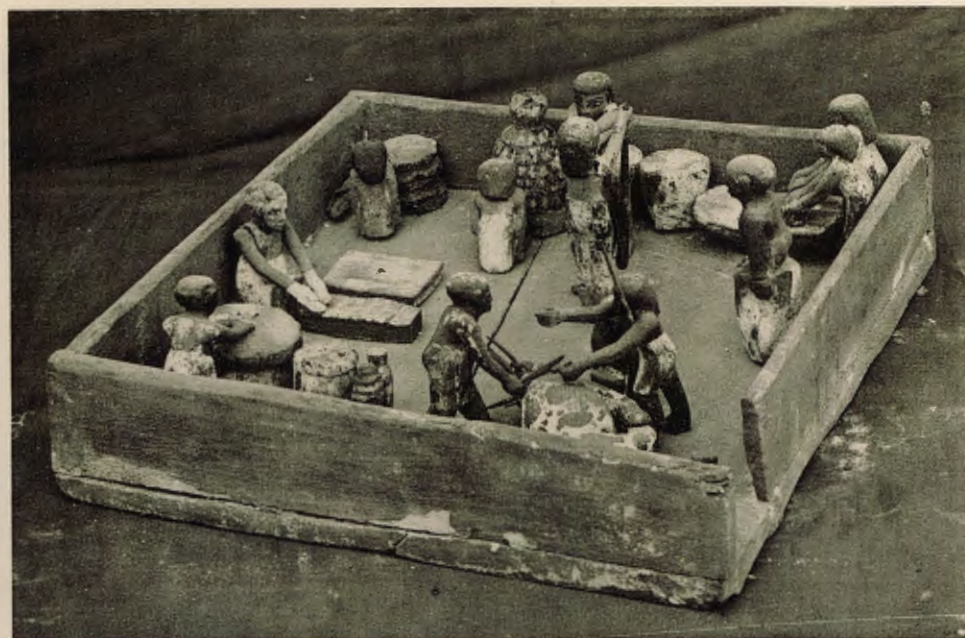


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Papyrus rafts.



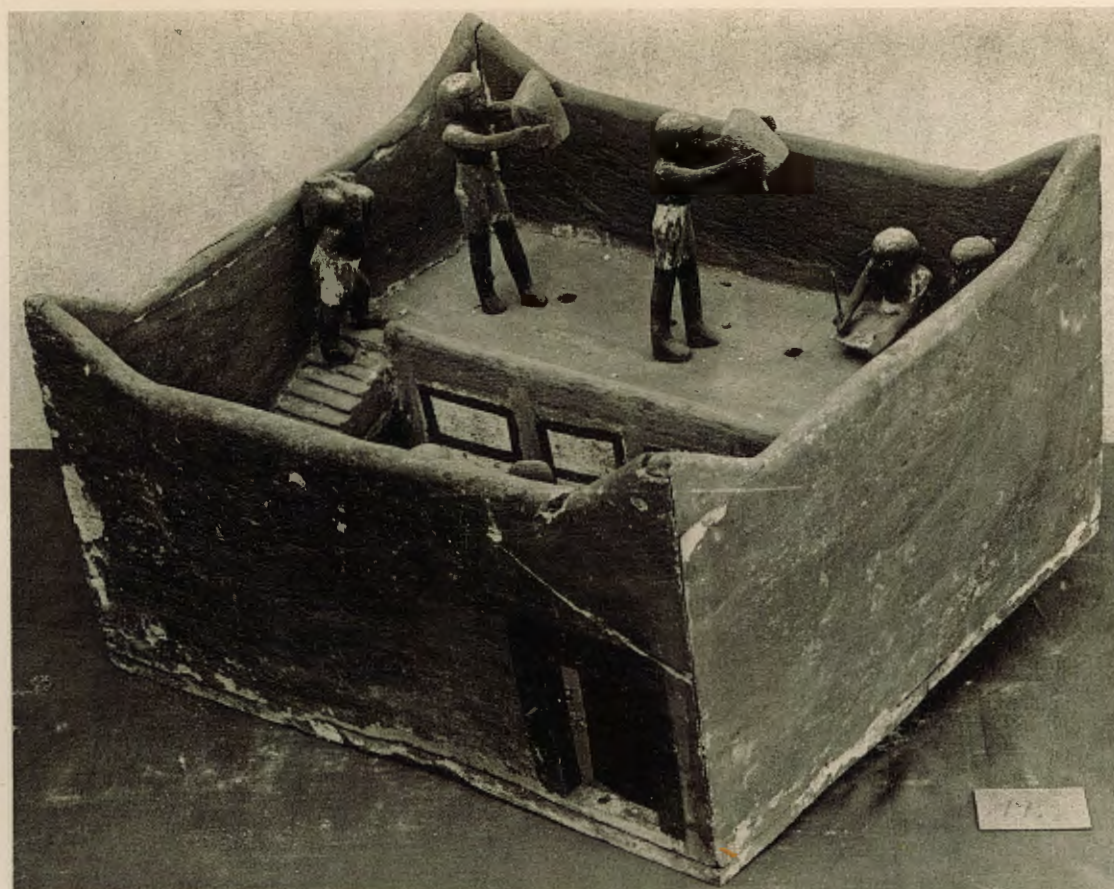
Wooden ships.



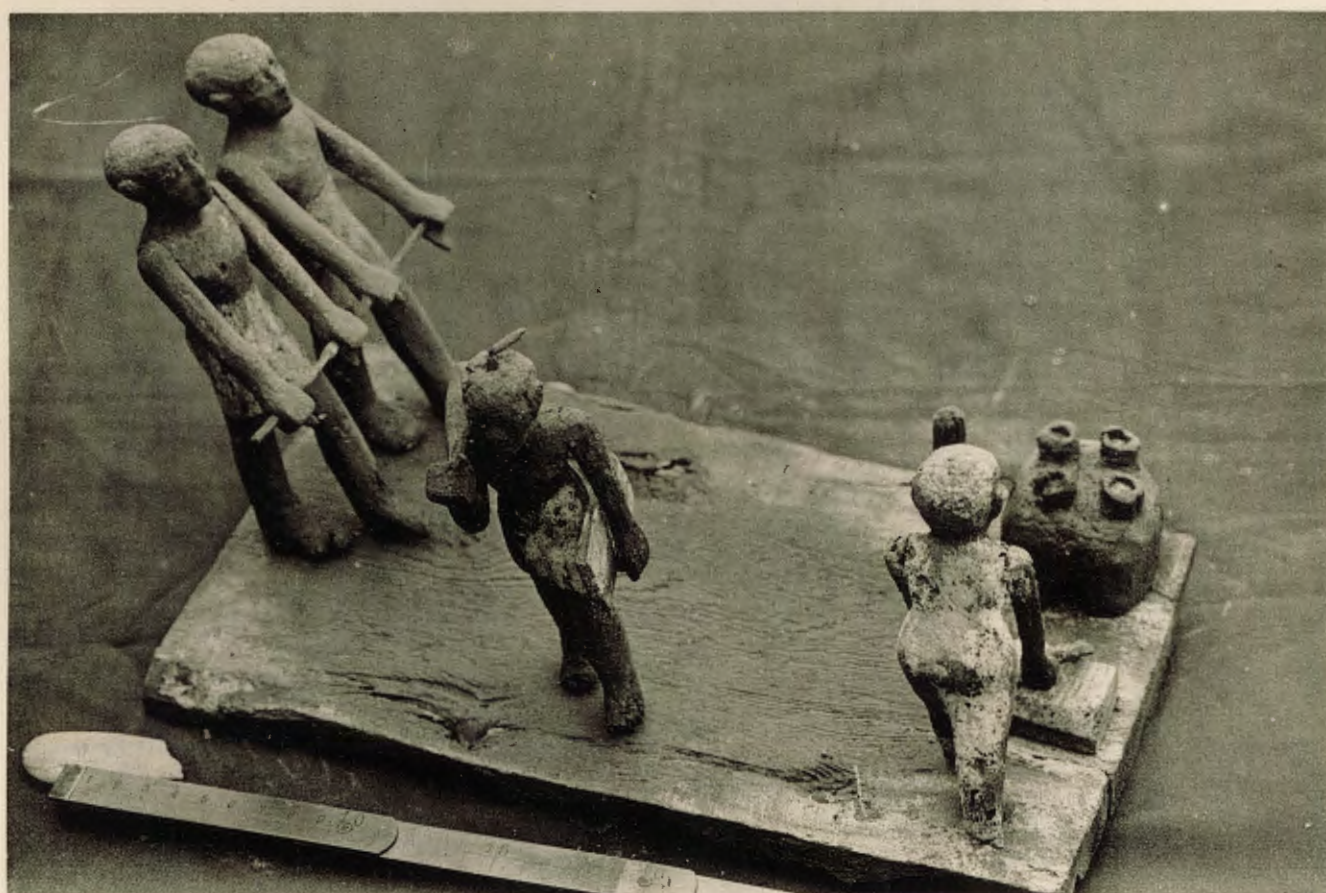
Brewers and butchers.



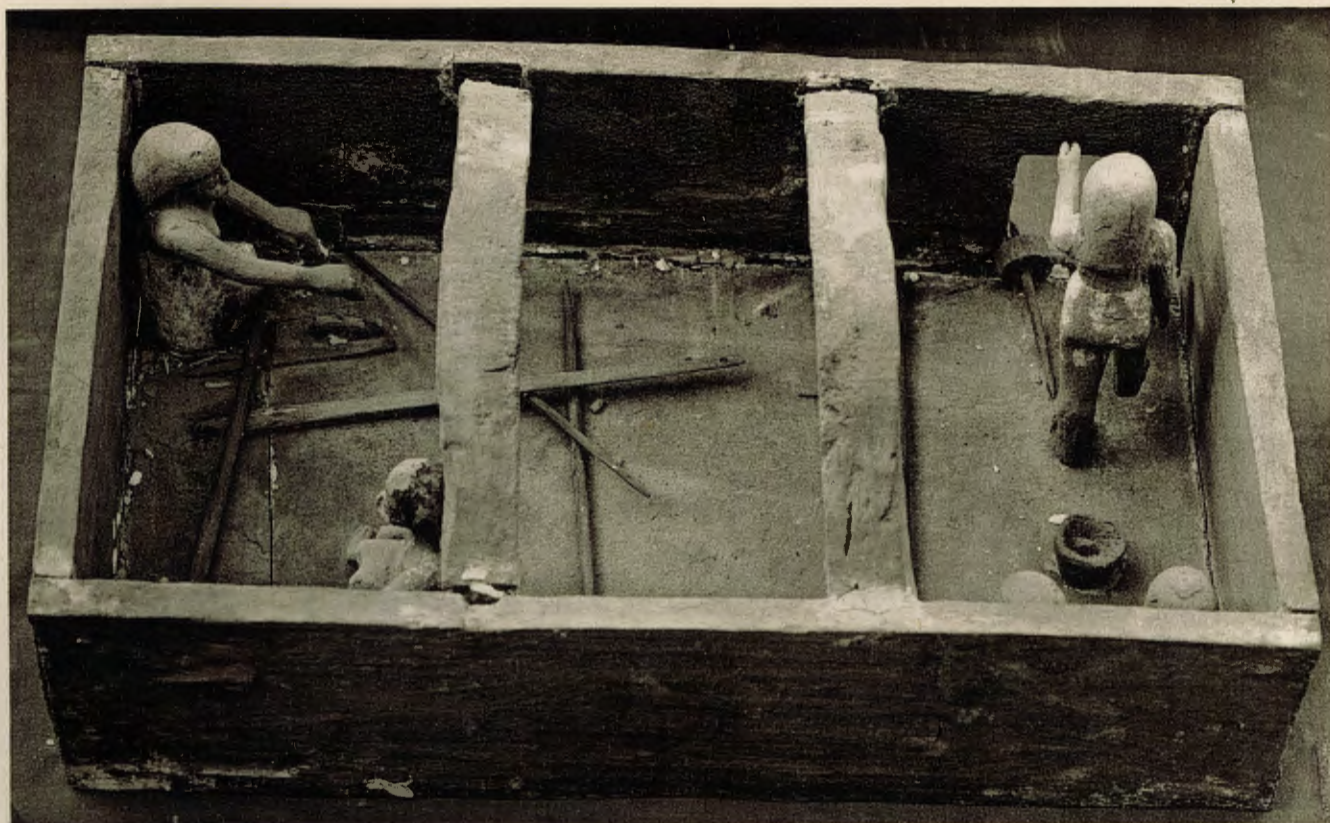
Carpenters.



Granary.



Rope walk and flax beaters.



Loom, statuettes.



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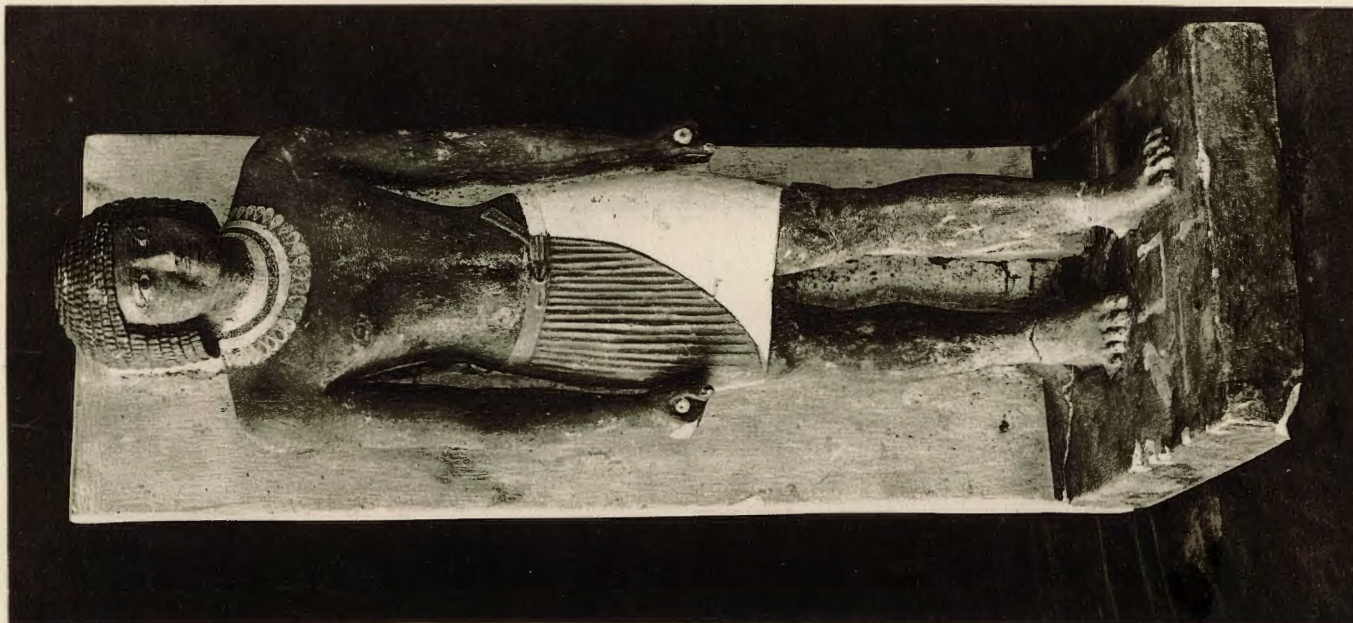
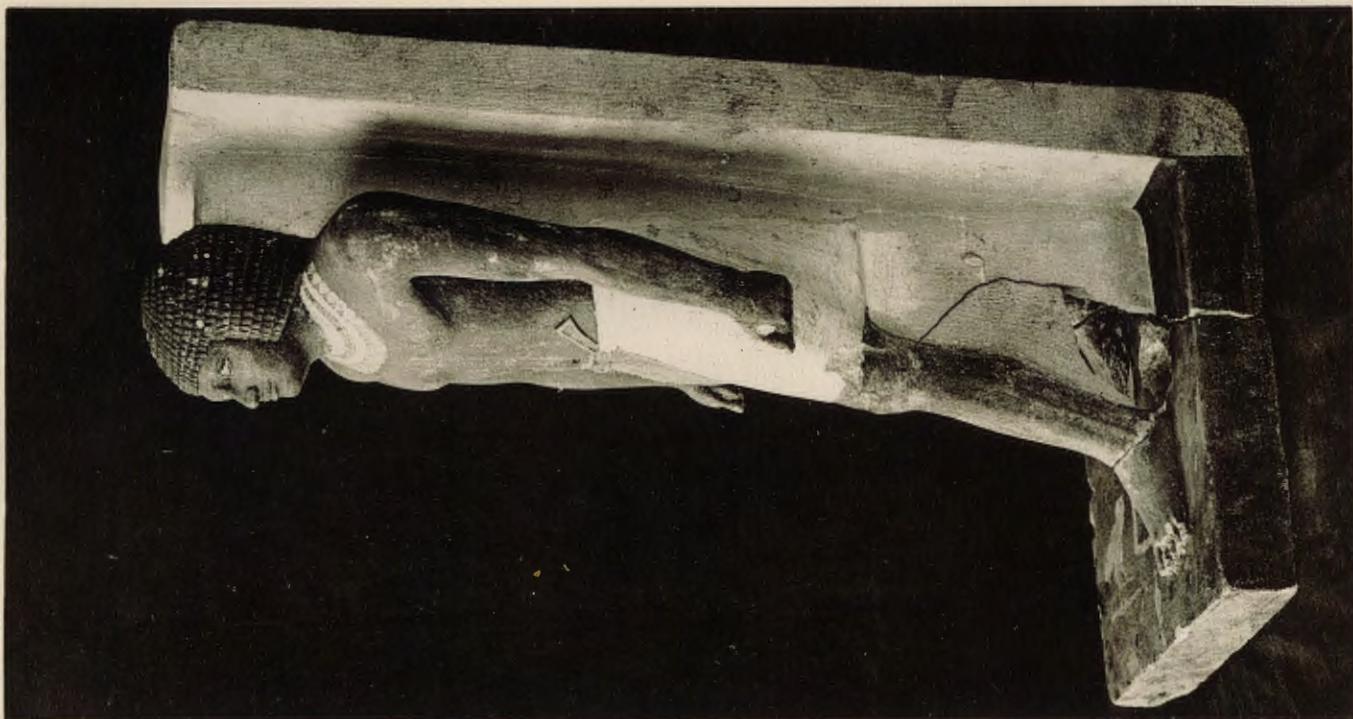


3

Tomb of Kaemhesit.



Kaemhesit, his wife and child.



Kaemhesit.



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